THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 17, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1239

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEANING OF THE MORGAN WITHDRAWALS

THE RESIGNATION of J. Pierpont Morgan and other members of the Morgan firm from the directorates of thirty great corporations, with the promise of more withdrawals to follow, is hailed in some quarters as marking the "surrender of the Money Trust," the "unlocking of interlocking directorates," and "the beginning of a new era in American finance," while in others it is derided as merely a clever "gallery play" whose only possible effect will be to fool the public. Falling somewhere between these two extremes, the prevailing editorial estimate classes it as a significant concession to public opinion, a sign of a growing tendency of "big business" to meet the "new freedom" half-way, and an earnest of more changes to come. President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds for the present restrict themselves to the same cryptic comment, namely, that the move is "very interesting"; but Secretary Bryan, speaking at a banquet in Topeka, recalls the famous question of the elder J. P. Morgan, "Can you unscramble eggs?" and points to the action of the son as supplying an affirmative answer. Mr. Morgan himself explains his course as a simple matter of convenience. In a brief statement prepared for the press he says:

"The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden upon our time that we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Most of those directorships we have accepted with reluctance, and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which we had reorganized, or whose securities we had recommended to the public, both here and abroad.

"An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections. Indeed, it may be, in view of the change in sentiment upon this subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve such properties and their security-holders if we are not directors. We have already resigned from the companies mentioned, and we expect from time to time to withdraw from other boards upon which we feel there is no special obligation to remain."

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,

Who says that his resignation from the interlocking directorates of a number of great corporations is a matter of personal convenience. But others regard it as marking the surrender of the Money Trust and the beginning of a new era in business.

The directorates from which members of the Morgan firm have withdrawn include those of more than a dozen railroads—among them the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford—and several trust companies. On the list we also find the United States Steel Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. This "is at least a beginning," remarks Samuel Untermyer, who was chief counsel for the Pujo Committee and has since been in consultation with the Congressional leaders who are formulating the new antitrust legislation. Mr. Untermyer believes that the Morgan

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

withdrawals are the result of "public sentiment and agitation," but he thinks that the step, while in the right direction, is far too short. In the New York *Times* he is quoted as saying:

"It is to be regretted that the published list of resignations does not include the more important interlocking bank directorates in the financial district held by the firm, such as those in the First National and National City Banks.

"It appears also that while some of the partners resign from the board of a given company, one or more remain, which would seem to indicate that there is more in the nature of a business convenience than a surrender to public sentiment, and that nothing very substantial has been accomplished as yet in the way of vindicating the principle for which the advocates of corporate reform have been contending.

"But the promise held out in the interview is encouraging. It will doubtless all come in time. We must be patient. The work of constructive legislation, for which the foundations were laid in the investigation and report of the Pujo Committee, has just begun."

It will be recalled that according to the figures gathered by the Pujo Committee the Morgan house had sixty-three directorships in thirty-nine corporations having total resources or capitalization of $10,036,000,000. *The Times* points out that while the firm has now given up thirty places, or almost half of its representation, "the withdrawals were so arranged as to leave the bankers with one member on most of the boards with which they had been affiliated." We read further:

"This arrangement has been interpreted by unfriendly critics as a subterfuge by which the bankers give up the appearance of holding control while retaining the substance, and by the associates of the firm as an admirable device for effecting the separation between the bankers and their boards without a shock. Where the firm had three members on a single board, it was pointed out, it would not have been feasible to withdraw all of them at once, owing to the disturbance it might cause in the company's affairs."

In a few very important companies, however, such as the New Haven Railroad and the New York Central, the Morgan house has surrendered all its board places. The New Haven's organi-

Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Co.

SWEARING OFF.

—Ketten in the New York *Evening World.*

zation is now being examined by the Attorney-General to see if it conflicts with the Sherman Law, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the New York Central's proposal to consolidate with its leased companies. Another side-light seems to be thrown on the situation by the following paragraphs in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World:*

"The Morgan statement was accepted about the Interstate Commerce Commission offices as meaning that the inside group of the Money Trust is willing to give up some of its direct agencies of control over railroad systems in the hope that the Commission will grant an increase of 5 per cent. in freight-rates

EVERYBODY'S GETTING ONE.

—Macauley in the New York *World.*

in the Eastern classification territory, amounting to $50,000,000 annually.

"The recent letter from the Commission to the railroad companies asking for data relative to interlocking directorates conveyed to the minds of some of the bankers a strong impression that the Commission will not grant the increases if it is shown that virtually all the potential beneficiaries are under the same control.

"A comparison of the list of railroads from which the Morgan members withdrew, with the list of lines to be affected by the proposed increases, shows that they are virtually identical. The Morgan members did not announce their withdrawals from any of those lines that are not directly affected by the proposed increases."

According to the same correspondent, representatives of the Administration believe that the move "marks the beginning of the fall of the Money Trust." But they are further quoted as saying that the reduction in the number of directorships can be regarded as only a beginning, and that the process of decentralization will have to go much further in order to satisfy the President. Moreover:

"In order to meet the Administration's wishes, the four great financial institutions that form the arch of the so-called Money Trust will have to sever completely the community of interests that binds them together, *The World* learned. These concerns are:

"J. P. Morgan & Co.
"The First National Bank.
"The National City Bank.
"Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"When these four institutions announce a dissolution of the agreement which provides that they shall not compete against one another, the Administration will be willing to believe that the fall of the Money Trust is imminent.

"Competition for money among these four firms would be accepted by the Administration as the greatest single factor in the reorganization of the business world, according to the *World's* informant. If these institutions are put upon a competing basis and the great industrial and railroad systems that form their tributaries are allowed to fight for money and business in an open market, then the Administration will be satisfied that the era of the 'New Freedom' is at hand."

Turning again to the figures marshaled by the Pujo Committee in its report on the Money Trust, we learn that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

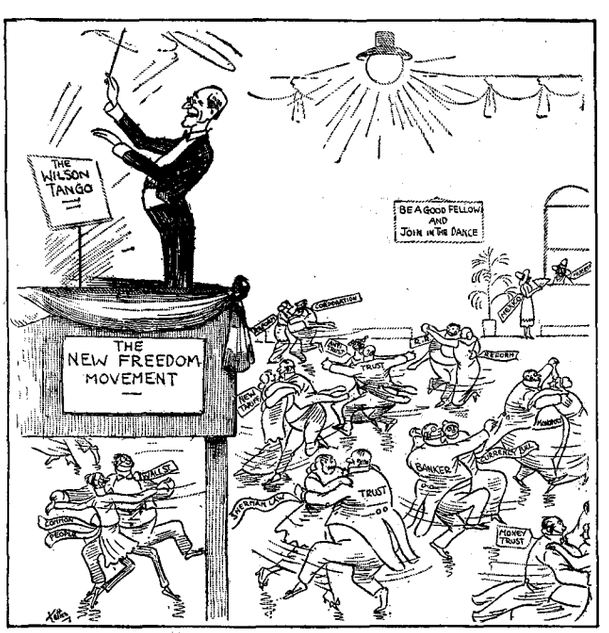
members of the Morgan firm and directors of their controlled trust companies, with directors of the First National and National City (Standard Oil) banks, together held 341 directorships in 112 banks, trust companies, insurance companies, transportation systems, producing and trading corporations, and public-utility corporations, with aggregate resources or capitalization of $22,245,000,000. Such, according to the investigators, was the stupendous structure held together largely by the device of the interlocking directorate. Of this device Louis D. Brandeis has said:

"The practise of interlocking directorates, applied to rival corporations, tends to suppression of competition and violations of the Antitrust Law. Applied to corporations which deal with each other, it tends to disloyalty and to violation of the fundamental law that no man can serve two masters."

The prohibition of interlocking directorates in potentially competing financial institutions was urged by the Pujo report as "the first and foremost step" toward remedying the unwholesome conditions which the investigation revealed. Several bills to this end are now before Congress, so that in some quarters the Morgan withdrawals are regarded as merely a move in anticipation of coming legislative compulsion. Yet the New York *Evening Post* quotes the following optimistic comment from the lips of "an international banker who in the past has served as a director in many well-known corporations":

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the announcement just made by J. P. Morgan & Co. is only the forerunner of many similar announcements that will be made in the near future, and from my point of view the effect will be wholesome and far-reaching. Only a few days ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company showed that it was in sympathy with the spirit of the times, and to-day's announcement is just another indication that our big men appreciate that a public-be-pleased policy is better than the old 'public-be-damned' idea.

"For ten years we have had open antagonism between the public and men of affairs. Our big men have now decided to meet the spirit of unrest on the part of the public by so adjusting their affairs as to comply with public sentiment, and I believe



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Co.

EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT.

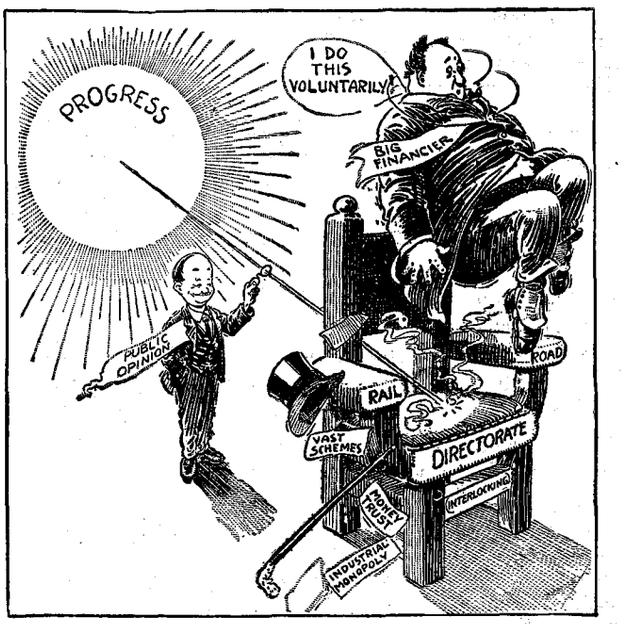
—Ketten in the New York *Evening World.*

that to-day's announcement, and those that will follow, will be met by the public in the right spirit. In brief, the events of the past few days regarding corporation affairs have encouraged me more than anything that has happened in many years."

And George F. Baker, who is a director, trustee, manager, or officer of fifty-seven corporations, many of them the greatest in the country, is quoted by *The World* as saying:

"I intend to get out as director of all the companies that will let me. As a matter of fact, I have been beginning to do it for the past two years."

Leaders in Wall Street are quoted by *The Sun* as saying that the Morgan withdrawals will inaugurate a period of individual-



THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

ism in the management and direction of great corporations. Says *The Sun's* financial reporter:

"Bankers and corporation directors spoke of the action as marking an epoch in the financial evolution of the country. A return to the conditions that existed before the tremendous concentration of directive power began twenty years ago was predicted."

The Administration, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe*, believes that J. P. Morgan & Co. is sincere in its intention to withdraw from interlocking directorates, and promises cooperation to this end. We read:

"The statement that the policy of cooperation rather than of war is to be followed comes from the highest authority, and there can be no doubt that it represents the wishes of the President.

"That Morgan & Co. and other big houses are showing a disposition to rid themselves of some of their directorships is looked on here as evidence that the system can be disentangled with the help of Big Business itself, and without any serious shock to commercial and industrial affairs. The Sherman Law is to stand, and such supplemental legislation as is demanded will be for the purpose of clarifying and defining how far a corporation can go."

Some students of the situation, on the other hand, declare that the Morgan retirements have much less importance than was at first attributed to them. Thus the Washington correspondent of the New York *People* (Socialist-Labor) quotes a prominent Administration counselor as saying that the Morgan resignations "constitute an extremely clever move to gain public support and sympathy," but that "they in no way alter the general situation."

Turning to the editorial comment, we find the Democratic press heartily applauding the Morgan withdrawals as a victory for public opinion and the Wilson Administration. "For thirty years Big Business has been at war with the American people," says the New York *World*, and "if Woodrow Wilson has brought the country to the end of this conflict, it is the most important achievement since the reconstruction of the Southern

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States." It is "a vindication of the much-abused Money Trust investigations," in the opinion of the Charleston *News and Courier*, and, at the same time, "it is to the credit of the sagacity of the Morgan firm," remarks the Columbia *State*, "that it measures correctly the country's resolution that the centralization of control in business shall cease." "It is significant," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that the Morgan resignations caused no perceptible disturbance in business," whereas, according to the New York *Telegraph*, "five years ago they would have precipitated a panic." Among the other Democratic papers which welcome "this most interesting sign of the times" are the Nashville *Banner*, Philadelphia *Record*, St. Louis *Republic*, and the Charleston *Evening Post*. But no less enthusiastic are such Progressive organs as the Chicago *Tribune*, New York *Press*, and Philadelphia *North American*. "It was an event in our national business development that may properly be called epoch-making," says the Philadelphia paper. It means the unlocking of interlocking directorates, agrees the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the same view is exprest by the majority of the independent press.

Several editors, however, pause to caution us against attaching too much importance to this move. "As a corrective of the evils of which interlocking directorates are the outward evidence, this action of the Morgan firm is utterly without effect," declares the New York *American* (Ind.), and in the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) we read:

"May it not be that the Morgan people have found the ordinary board of directors an outworn institution no longer necessary? If with their power they could do what they cared to have done with a railroad or manufacturing company, membership in a board of directors was an incumbrance. It was a long way about in their business. No one can doubt that the Morgans will still have a voice in the companies from which they have formally separated themselves. But hereafter the dealings will be through other directors or directly with officers."

FOR A GOVERNMENT CORNER IN RADIUM

WHEN WE CONSIDER that nearly half of the American supply of extracted radium is being used on a New Jersey Congressman suffering from cancer; when we further consider "that three-fourths of the world's production last year was from American ores treated abroad, where we are dependent for our own supply of the extract at fabulous prices," we are in a position to realize the importance of Secretary Lane's proposal for protecting our radium-bearing ore lands, says the New York *World*. It is the recent assertion by eminent medical authorities of the value of radium in treating cancer that makes many a daily declare with the New York *Press* that "the project to place the radium mines under direct governmental control and to operate them, not for gain, but for the benefit of humanity, is one of the noblest that could be conceived." For if it turns out, "as now seems probable" to the New York *Evening Mail*, "that radium can save mankind from cancer, it is obvious that the cost of the means of treatment of a disease from which great multitudes die every year will be beyond the reach of private fortunes, and that the supply of radium must inevitably pass under public authority."

Government conservation is thus only part of the program of those interested. Their real principle, as the New York *Times* states it, "is by the creation of an insistent demand to induce such appropriate action, public and private, that enough radium will be extracted from ores now known to exist to treat every case of cancer which may be benefited by the action of the radium rays." Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, the expert in radiotherapeutics, who is treating Congressman Bremner, and who is one of the founders of the National Radium Institute, is confident of the ultimate result, and says that "while radium is at present scarce and extremely costly, in a few years we shall have radium depots all over the country, available for all."

The principal deposits of radium-bearing ores are said to be in Colorado and Utah, and the only opposition to Secretary Lane's proposal which we find noted in the daily press comes from the Colorado mining interests and certain State officials, including the Governor. A letter of protest will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, complaining that his "project, if carried out, would paralyze one of the State's most valued resources, the production of radium." Quoting further from a Denver dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

"Extensive exploration and development work in the quest of carnotite and pitchblende is being prosecuted in Gilpin County and the Paradox Valley country, and some surprizing discoveries have recently been made. Most of this work and prospecting would be stopt if Secretary Lane's proposed rule should become effective. . . . . .

"Governor Ammons commends Secretary Lane's protection attitude, but condemns the proposal to shut the locator from radium-bearing land."

But the press in general commend Secretary Lane and declare that Congressman Martin D. Foster's bill embodying the Secretary's ideas should receive prompt and favorable consideration. Mr. Lane set forth his proposals in a letter to Mr. Foster, who is chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining. He said in part, as quoted in the press:

"The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to conduct explorations and researches with a view to determining the practicability of developing from such ores a supply of radium and also authorize by lease or otherwise to provide for the mining and treatment of radium-bearing ores in such manner as would best secure a supply of radium for the use of the Government of the United States and the hospitals of this country.

"There appears to be in the United States less than two grams of radium, that is, less than one-quarter of an ounce. This is valued at $120,000 a gram, and all of it has been procured from Europe, where there exist, in France, Austria, Germany, and England, laboratories for its discovery. Three-fourths of the radium produced in the world during the year 1912 came from American ores, yet we have up to this time taken no steps whatever to preserve for our own people this invaluable metal, and our physicians and hospitals are dependent on European laboratories for such supply as they can procure and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories demand for their product.

"It is not possible to procure at the present time so much as an additional gram of radium. One American physician informs me that after a search of Europe he has been promised a gram in the course of the next year, which was the earliest time it was possible to secure a promise of even this slight amount.

"It appears to have been established that radium when applied in time is a cure for superficial cancer, and some of the highest authorities advise that there is no reason to doubt the effectiveness of radium as a cure for internal cancer, but that so far we have not been able to secure a sufficient amount of the mineral to demonstrate how far within the body its rays will be effective. One of the two expert medical authorities in the United States upon this subject has said that with a large supply of the mineral he believed it possible to reach anywhere within the body and effectively eliminate the diseased cells. Because, however, of the small amount of the mineral available it can not be used in such experiments, so great is the necessity for it in cases where a cure is known to be possible.

"Under all these circumstances it seems to me that the only prudent course that the United States can follow is to withdraw from public entry such of its lands as are supposed to contain radium. This will guard against these lands being taken up by those who would not put them to their highest and most beneficial use.

"If the proposed joint resolution can be promptly enacted into law, I am advised by the Geological Survey that it will be possible immediately to withdraw a considerable area of public land believed to contain radium. Unless prompt action is taken, however, there is reason to fear that these lands will become the basis of private speculation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE COPPERFIELD RAID

SOMETHING NEW in law enforcement was seen in Oregon a few days ago when Governor Oswald West sent a girl of twenty-five, his private secretary, to a remote mining district to direct the "cleaning up" of a tough town and the arrest of five officials, including the mayor, by military authority, on charges of illegal liquor-selling. Miss Fern Hobbs is the name of the young woman who commanded the expedition, and the incident moves the Nashville *Tennessean* to say that "it needs only a determination to enforce the law to put every violator out of business and into jail," and that "Oregon has magnificent cause to plume itself on the possession of two such fine citizens as Governor West and Miss Hobbs." The New York *World*, on the other hand, wonders why the Governor should "send his private secretary and a detachment of coast artillery to close Copperfield's two saloons," and asks what has become of "the initiative and referendum and the recall in that far-away community." "Oregon," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is one of our leading experimental States," and "Miss Fern Hobbs is only one phase of a trend toward what is most novel in governmental methods."

SHE TAMED A FRONTIER TOWN.

Miss Fern Hobbs, who led a military raid on the saloons of Copperfield, Ore., and had the mayor, the city recorder, and three councilmen arrested.

The story of how lawlessness in the village of Copperfield was suppressed on January 2 may be summed up from the news reports in a few words. The municipal government, we read in the Oregon papers, was controlled absolutely by saloon-keepers, who, it is claimed, persisted in violating the law. Governor West sent Miss Hobbs to Copperfield with a squad of coast artillerymen under Col. B. K. Lawson, superintendent of the State penitentiary. Miss Hobbs demanded on behalf of the Governor that the saloon-keeping officials resign, and when they refused she gave Colonel Lawson the word to declare martial law and close up the saloons by force. "There was no display of arms," says a Portland *Oregonian* correspondent, "but when the military authorities had taken control they searched and disarmed the citizens and they found virtually every one armed." The citizens, it appears, were pretty well divided on the question of law enforcement, and in case of violence they would have lined up against each other. Colonel Lawson arrested Mayor H. A. Stewart, City Recorder Clark, and Councilmen Wiegand, Warner, and Woodbury, and told them that if they did not ship their liquor and bar fixtures out of town by the following afternoon he would pile them up in the streets and burn them. The orders were obeyed to the letter. There were rumors that the sheriff intended resisting the military authorities with an armed posse, but the only resistance offered was an injunction, which Colonel Lawson ignored. When injunction proceedings were started, Governor West directed Miss Hobbs to act as counsel for the executive department.

Mayor Stewart and his fellow officials defended their conduct by saying they had been legally elected, that the saloons were being conducted under State licenses, and that no legal steps had been taken to revoke the licenses or to bring criminal proceedings against the proprietors of the saloons. A temporary city government was organized under the direction of Colonel Lawson, and when the ousted saloon men started civil proceedings Governor West said, "Let them enjoin and be damned; we will go right ahead and attend to our business." The executive's reason for ordering the raid was that he had been told that liquor was being sold to minors and that closing hours were not being observed. Newspaper editors seem to give more attention to the part Miss Hobbs played than to the extraordinary legal procedure. The New York *Tribune* says:

"We like everything about Miss Fern Hobbs from her name up and down. She sounds delightfully feminine, in the best and most luscious Western style; and that she acts with true feminine dispatch the citizens of Copperfield, Ore., can testify.

"They have a direct way of doing things in Oregon, all along the line, and we suspect that some day the United States of America will be very grateful to this cheerfully experimental State. What the secretary of the Governor did at Copperfield, when she declared martial law in order to close the saloons, the voters of the State have been doing in other matters for some time. When a situation arises that calls for action, they act. Where an older community would sit around and talk and cite precedents, Oregon writes in a new law while you wait. Blunders happen. But, what is more important, progress is made and the whole country benefits.

"We salute Miss Fern Hobbs for what she has done and for the cheerful, interesting, and effective commonwealth which she represents."

"Governor West," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "paid a thorny tribute to the practical abilities of women when he sent his feminine private secretary to make the police authorities of Copperfield obey the order to close Copperfield's saloons. Not every woman would care to undertake the job. But Miss Fern Hobbs . . . was not appalled." *The Bulletin* wonders if there are many young women in Oregon "of such surprizing caliber as Miss Hobbs appears to possess." The New York *Times* thinks that even if the rum-sellers should win their fight in the courts, they will never recover from their present humiliation and the ridicule from all their kind that will be the incident's inevitable sequel. "Probably Governor West thought of that," adds *The Times*, "when he selected his secretary for that job." The Brooklyn *Eagle* drops into a somewhat humorous vein in its editorial tribute to Miss Hobbs:

"We have to hand it to Miss Fern Hobbs, of Oregon. She takes the cake; she is the only pebble on the beach; she's a darling; she's a daisy, and nothing but slang can do her justice. As a real Woman Militant, she compels Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain to get off her high horse, and makes Mrs. Pankhurst hide a diminished head in England's fogs. . . . . .

"The Demon Rum plays Sisera to Miss Hobbs's Jael. But of the treachery of the Kenite woman who drove a tent-peg through the head of the tyrant's minion, the Oregon girl is not accusable. Her methods have been open. Her tent-peg and hammer have been unconcealed."

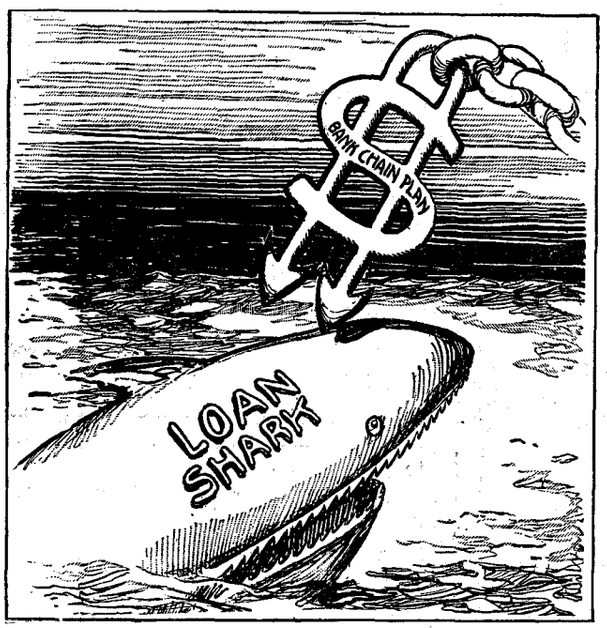
This explanation of her connection with the incident is attributed to Miss Hobbs in press dispatches:

"I wouldn't have done this for any other man in the world except Governor West, and I wouldn't do it for him again; I didn't want to come. No girl likes to be conspicuous this way, but the Governor had to send some one to represent him because he couldn't go himself. I had been on trips for him before and know what he expected done. Moreover, everybody will admit there was something spectacular about sending a woman on a trip of this kind. Some people think the Governor did this to be spectacular. He didn't. He sent me because he knew every one would be watching me and wouldn't think about six militiamen coming along. The men rode on the train, and the Governor didn't want the people of Copperfield to know anything about their coming until they were here. The plan has worked perfectly, every one has been watching me, and no one thought to look out for the militiamen."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TO PULL THE LOAN-SHARK'S TEETH

IT IS TRUE that much has been done "in a negative way to combat the ubiquitous loan-shark," by State and city legislation, protective associations, and alert public prosecutors, but, we are assured, it is merely a beginning. In many cities, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "the loan-shark has not been curbed at all, and where he has been subjected to honest competition, the dose needs to be increased." So the plan of Julius Rosenwald and his associates to form a great chain of banks for loaning small sums to working people meets with the earnest approval of the press. For, as *The Record-Herald* points out, "when business method and business experience reenforce earnest good will in tackling the loan-shark evil, the end is in sight." With Mr. Rosenwald, who is the head of Sears, Roebuck & Company, of Chicago, are associated Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and—it is said—several New York millionaires. The



THROWING IT INTO HIM.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

first bank is to be opened in Chicago, with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars, as the press reports have it, and this bank is intended to be only a forerunner of a great chain of similar institutions throughout the United States, whose aggregate capital is expected to approximate $5,000,000. A definite announcement of the details of the plan is to be forthcoming later. The most satisfactory account of it at present available comes from Mr. Rosenwald, who is now in Europe. To quote the statement he made to the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The object of our industrial loan-banks is to make small loans at a low rate of interest—loans of so trifling a character that the ordinary bank would not consider them—to workingmen whose means are too insignificant to give them any standing with the banks. We shall require no collateral, but simply an indorsement from some fellow wage-earner. These banks, it is hoped, will in large measure eliminate the loan-shark evil now flourishing all over the country. We aim to kill this system, which encourages the small man to borrow beyond his means, a system which asks no questions as to how money is to be used, and which extorts such high rates of interest that a borrower, once in the system's clutches, never is able to shake himself free again.

"No loan will be made by our industrial banks without conclusive knowledge that the money is to be used for legitimate purposes. Another feature will be the issuing of certificates in small denominations, purchasable on small weekly or monthly payments and bearing 5 per cent. interest, which is a rate far above that ordinarily allowed by savings-banks. These certificates will be redeemable on demand. A workingman is thus encouraged to invest his savings. . . . . .

"There is no pretense on the part of the founders of these banks that they are to be purely philanthropic. They should combine philanthropy with a fair business investment. . . . . .

"That such banks can be successfully conducted has been demonstrated in Italy. The industrial banks there loan under low-interest and non-collateral conditions, not only to wage-earners, but also to small merchants and farmers. I hope our scheme to lend money to the workingman who is unable to borrow from the ordinary banks will eventually be extended to the small tradesman and the farmer class. Similar banks already have been operated in Norfok, Va.; St. Louis, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Washington, and other American cities."

Mr. Rosenwald, according to *The Record-Herald*, is now "making a study of industrial credit institutions in Italy, Germany, Austria, and elsewhere." As we have learned something about rural credit systems from Europe, it now "seems that we have something to learn there about industrial loan systems." And the Chicago paper continues:

"Such systems, if efficiently managed on the right principles, are not only a boon to poor, self-respecting men who have little or no security to offer for small loans, but a reasonably profitable enterprise for investors. They afford, moreover, opportunities for the inculcation of thrift and the promotion of the beneficial policy of peopleizing sound securities in small denominations. The proposed scheme will receive the heartiest support of friends of justice and constructive reform."

Unless some such plan as this is adopted, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "loan-sharks will return as often as they are driven out," for "sickness, loss of employment, and other inevitable ills drive honest workers" to these "harpies." This being the case—

"The new banks will find a field in relieving the unforeseen distresses of the self-respecting and the thrifty. As these have rolled up unholy wealth for the loan-sharks, they should be able to pay a legal and fair interest on their loans which will make the new banks self-supporting and enable them to return a fair profit."

Most enthusiastic of all is the New York *Commercial*, which calls the loan-shark "in reality, the 'loan-squid' of the civilized world." Now "a handful of red-blooded men—men of character, integrity, and resource—are about to attempt the annihilation of this thousand-armed octopus." To those who fear the failure of the enterprise, it replies:

"Nonsense! The men who are promulgating the 'small-loan' idea are graduates and postgraduates of the school of finance. Furthermore, they have grown beyond the 'won't-pay' and the 'terrible-risk' stages! They want to give the Man Underneath a chance to lift his head from the stoke-hole and breathe God's pure air; to live like a free man and die in peace! They want to see what American labor can do, once it is freed from the shackles of haunting, hovering, harrying debt!

"In the name of Him who said, 'My yoke is easy and my burden is light,' let us aid these gentlemen in their work of solving and rehabilitating human lives and destinies!"

While the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* heartily praises the Rosenwald plan, believing it would certainly be a blessing to many deserving people, it points out that "there are two classes of borrowers who could not avail themselves of this help":

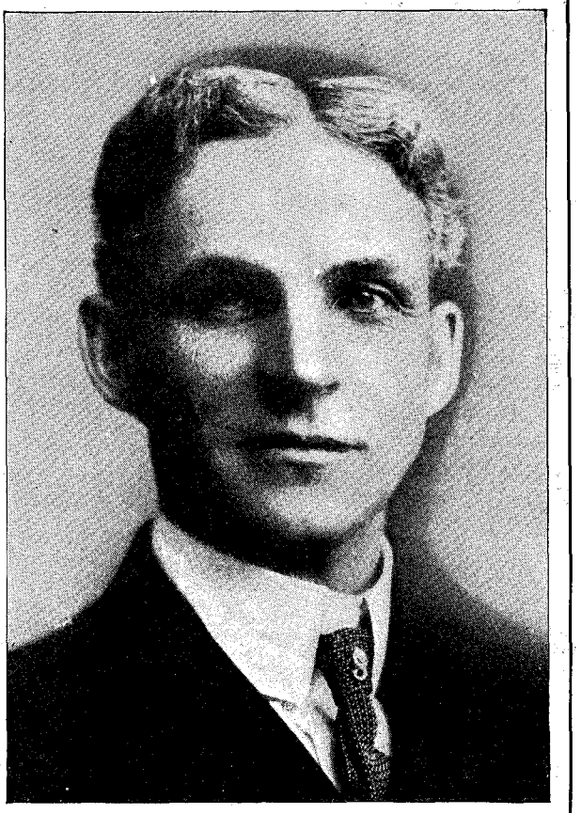
"One class is the foolish and reckless, who borrow money on the pledge of their salaries for purposes that would not pass inspection of such an institution. . . . It may be argued that those who borrow recklessly or foolishly are not deserving of help, but this is taking a rather strict view of the matter. It is just as much against the general welfare to have such a state of affairs exist as it would be if the money originally borrowed had been properly used.

"The other class is that large one which is compelled to borrow money because the regular income has ceased. . . . It may be that the operations of these banks and other loaning societies may so reduce the profits that the sharks may be forced out of business entirely, but if so, where will the needy man out of employment, the distrest widow, and others who have furniture security but no indorsers get relief?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FORD MELON FOR LABOR

WHEN Mr. Henry Ford, who made about a third of the automobiles now being used, feels so sure that this business will continue to prosper that he is planning to give $10,000,000 to his employees as half of his company's profits for the present year, there is reason for optimism in the business world, think most of the newspapers. For, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "men make no such announcements, no such pledges, except when the commercial atmosphere is tingling with the electricity of a coming boom." It also seems to be the unanimous opinion of the press that Mr. Ford is being very generous, and that his employees should be very grateful. Beyond this, everything connected with the cutting of this Ford melon brings forth at least two opinions from the interested editors. According to some, we have here the most splendid example of profit-sharing that has ever been shown. According to others, it is not profit-sharing at all. One paper tells the Ford workmen that they have received "the charter of a new industrial freedom." Another informs them that they are going to be spoiled by a too benevolent and over-watchful paternalism. We hear from one side that the Ford Company's example is sure to be followed by its competitors to the great benefit of the automobile industry, while we learn from another direction that peculiar conditions make such a plan practicable in the Ford plant, and that imitation elsewhere would be impossible or disastrous. Some writers speak of the good which will ultimately accrue from the Ford scheme to labor and to business in general, and of the projector's wisdom and foresight. Others predict serious labor disturbances, and with *The Wall Street Journal* declare that Henry Ford "has in his social endeavor committed economic blunders, if not crimes," which "may return to plague him and the industry he represents, as well as organized society." William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, himself a manufacturer, looks upon the Ford plan as a valuable "social advance." Mr. John Mitchell, a representative of organized labor, thinks that Mr. Ford's proposition "will prove of great value financially, intellectually, and socially to those immediately in interest and will create an intelligent, constructive discontent among wage-earners in general"; and further, "that in so far as it produces these effects it will be a blessing to the whole country."



"I KNOW FORD WELL ENOUGH TO KNOW THAT HE WILL PUT THE PLAN THROUGH."

So says Mr. Henry Ford, and he explains that his policy of dividing $10,000,000 among his workers "is to make 20,000 contented and happy, rather than to make a few millionaires."

From this multitude of counsel we turn to the company's brief official statement of the few essential facts appearing in the New York *Evening Sun:*

"Our company has now doubled wages. We have estimated the earnings for the coming year and are dividing as we go—or, in other words, as we earn it during the year—$10,000,000. It will be in the pay envelop semimonthly.

"Our firm belief is that the division of earnings between capital and labor is not fair, and that labor is entitled to a greater share. We desire to express our belief in some practical way, and have therefore adopted this plan.

"It means in substance that no man over twenty-two years of age will receive less than $5 for eight hours' work. Others will be compensated in relation to their value, using the $5 per day as the minimum.

"Whatever future plans we make are dependent upon conditions, but we hope to be able to make a further distribution at the end of the year after having laid aside proper amounts for the dividends, extension, and the construction of assembly plants throughout the country.

"This is not a plan for any other concern but ours, but we are in hopes that other employers will recognize the unequal distribution of earnings and endeavor in their own way to make a better division."

Other accounts of the Ford project tell of a sociological department to see how the men spend their new wealth, and of various other interesting details, which can not be touched on here. While the general policy is said to be permanent, the plan in detail is described by officers of the Ford Company as an experiment for one year. The program begins, notes a writer in the New York *American*, with an act of absolute justice:

"It fixes the hours of a day's work at eight, instead of nine, and as its factories are in continuous operation, works three shifts daily. Mr. Ford expresses pleasure that this system enables him to give employment to several thousand more men.

"But it does more. It advances the movement for a general eight-hour day prodigiously."

The distribution of $10,000,000 annually among 22,000 workmen — salaried employees are not included—accompanied by a "benevolent supervision" of their well-being, "is a 'melon' of a rare order." But it is more than that, continues the New York *World:*

"It is a step toward the stewardship of industrial welfare on the part of employers of an interesting and significant kind. In effect, the Ford Company has made its workmen stockholders in the great enterprise they have helped to create. It has, as it were, capitalized labor, making every worker in its employ a beneficiary in the collective proceeds of his work over and above his wage return.

"All this evidences a recognition of capital's implied obligations to labor, which is greatly to the credit of the company. The Ford employees, indeed, have received the charter of a new industrial freedom. Will the plan serve as a pattern for imitation by other employers? Its test, of course, will come in the lean years when profits decline. But it is none the less a striking exemplification of new policies in the world of industry."

If successful, the Ford example, thinks the New York *Globe*, will be much imitated:

"The big corporation has opened the way to a diffusion of ownership. The big corporations are now owned by 3,000,000 persons, whereas twenty years ago the property they represent was owned by less than 300,000. Profit-sharing opens the way to further wealth diffusion, and holds out the hope of retaining the economic benefits that flow from expert, concentrated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

management, while securing a juster division of the social product. Thus there will be the advantages without the disadvantages of a socialistic régime.

"To give profit-sharing a great impetus in this country, all that is needed is for some large business institution to do well with it. The large employers of America would welcome an opportunity to divide profits if thereby wages should become elastic. It is possible that the Ford experiment will lead to important results."

But the Detroit *Free Press*, in Mr. Ford's home city, while praising the manufacturer's "magnificent deed," doubts if his competitors will be able to follow suit. Some of these other manufacturers have been quoted as wondering whether Mr. Ford wasn't taking a long look ahead with the idea of insuring himself against possible labor troubles, and they credit him with foreseeing that the extra efficiency of his workmen may fully repay him. And *The Free Press*, taking their viewpoint, observes that while "the pick of labor" will be attracted to the Ford plant—

"other plants cannot meet the price. In the automobile business none other has so low a proportion of labor per unit of output, and what is possible for Mr. Ford's company would spell speedy bankruptcy for most of his competitors. They have not the margin of profit in their operation that will enable them to appropriate so much for their pay-roll."

Among those less enthusiastic over the Ford plan is the New York *Sun*, which asks: "Is sweeping worth $5 a day, and can any program of industrial justice be founded on an economic contradiction?" Except for the concrete benefits derived by the employees affected, the New York *Journal of Commerce* can see no significance in the incident, "unless it be that of causing dissatisfaction among less fortunate bodies of laborers." In this connection it might be noted that the Ford grounds are being besieged by many hundred men seeking employment. So the New York *Times* looks for "serious disturbances in the automobile industry labor market."

"The Ford Company cannot hire all the men, yet there will be unrest and dissatisfaction in the shops of other companies. Strikes are likely enough, and conditions of peace cannot be looked for until the equilibrium is somehow restored."

The *Times* editorial concludes in this note of dubiety:

"We think the weight of opinion will decidedly incline to the side of doubt or to prophecies of certain failure for an experiment so manifestly based upon a vision of universal human uplift through a single venture in the field of beneficence."

Another New York daily, *The Wall Street Journal*, is aghast at Mr. Ford's violation of all the "true laws of giving":

"Such unscientific rewards may get advertising and get riddance to Henry Ford of his burdensome millions, but they are unscientific and not true charity in its broadest sense.

"They introduce instantly what Henry Ford has fought, the gambling element. If this principle is extended, roving bands of labor will seek factory employment by bribes of gifts on temporary good behavior where easy fortune may be thought to lurk. People will not work for wages; they will gamble their labor for gifts, largess, and bonuses.

"If the newspapers of the day are correctly reporting the latest invention and advertisement of Henry Ford, he has in his social endeavor committed economic blunders, if not crimes. They may return to plague him and the industry he represents, as well as organized society."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN Governor Blease must feel that he is pardoning rather too freely when he finds that he has pardoned one man twice.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

NOW that Mendel Beilis has been threatened by the Black Hundred, perhaps Senator Vardaman will take a hand in the game.—*Columbia State.*

THE one indisputable evidence of the fairness of the Dominican elections is the fact that the party in power was defeated.—*New York Evening Post.*

"PETER PIPER picked a peck of pickled peppers" has met its equal. Colonel Roosevelt is now staying with ex-Provisional President of Paraguay, Pedro Pena.—*Columbia State.*

NOW that the bill is signed, it might be pointed out that those who fought so bravely for the beauty of Hetch Hetchy really ought to have begun on the name.—*New York Evening Sun.*

MR. BRYAN is entitled to feel much gratification at the assurance that Holland will think the matter over very carefully before declaring war against the United States.—*New York Tribune.*

THE supreme test is whether any public official would rather be right than baseball president.—*Washington Post.*

FROM the way they are all putting the ban on that dance it looks as if 1914 would be the tango's banner year.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE Republican party is willing enough to welcome the prodigals back, but the prodigals want to see the fatted calf first.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WHAT are you kicking about? This time fifty years ago eggs were selling in Richmond for anywhere from $2.75 to $3 a dozen.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IT'S all right, of course, for the Japs to make arms to sell to the Mexicans, for, as they say, business is business; but perhaps they had better ship C. O. D.—*Columbus State Journal.*

THE *Almanach de Gotha* announces that the marriage of Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy is "not one of equal birth," which is the first time in history the *Almanach de Gotha* has officially recognized the superiority of the free-born American.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SECRETARY BRYAN'S completed arbitration treaties with Switzerland, Denmark, and Uruguay take a great load off our minds. The thought of war with them was terrible.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor, is revealed as a poet. This may lead to his appointment as an Ambassador if he is not careful.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF a twentieth-century American writer of plays should come into possession of the Augean stables he would not clean them. He'd stage them.—*Courier Journal.*

THE panic caused by the passage of the Currency Bill seems to be quite as terrific as the one brought on by the revision of the tariff.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

GAZING upon the Kaiser's thrilling record of 43 wild boars and 17 stags in a few hours, it must be confest that Mr. Armour's most skilful assistant could hardly do better.—*Washington Post.*

"ONLY one person in 10,000 understands the currency question," says a Washington dispatch. And probably he can't explain it so that anybody else can understand it.—*Toledo Blade.*

POOR CHILD!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

IT is hoped that Orville Wright's stabilizer will have a longer career than Walter Wellman's equilibrator.—*St. Louis Republic.*

IF Porfirio Diaz really wishes to end his days in Mexico, *The Chronicle* suggests that the present is an auspicious moment.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THE rain falls on the just and the unjust alike, but it sometimes seems as if the unjust could afford the more expensive umbrellas.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE London *Times* prints an article on eggs on its sporting page. Perhaps because one takes such a sporting chance in buying them.—*New York Times.*

THE destruction of the White House mint bed removes the last vestige of hope for a reconciliation between President Wilson and Marse Henry Watterson.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE folk at Pass Christian have been supplying the President with fresh eggs gratis. Now's the time for somebody to say something regarding the Democratic doctrine of "special privileges to none."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

EVEN with the visit of John Lind, the news from Mexico is getting to be of the sort described by the Hartford *Times* newsboy who told a prospective patron, "There's plenty of news, but nothing to holler."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

LONDON'S GREAT LAND DEAL

CENTURIES past and to come figure in the comment of London newspapers on the sale of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate. The neighborhood became the property of the Dukes of Bedford in 1552. In the centuries since, as *The Times* observes, it has been the center of the theatrical world and has played "an immensely large part in English literature, in memoirs, and in documents of historical interest"; "it has always been dear to the heart of the people, and it has seen, perhaps, more laughter and tears than any equal number of acres of land in the world." Its sale to-day is spoken of as "the biggest private real-estate deal on record," and the price paid is not much less than $15,000,000, according to the London *Daily Mail*. But it is not the change of ownership of this historic ground or the size of the gigantic real-estate "deal" that makes the sale welcome to the Liberal press or a matter of regret and alarm to their Conservative contemporaries. Covent Garden, notes a journal we should here call progressive, *The Daily News*, was worth at the time of its grant to the Russells a little more than $30 a year, while to-day it is worth about $120,000. So *The News* finds the public's chief interest in the transaction to be its illustration of the evils of England's present land system, whereby a few individuals reap the benefit of an enormous unearned increment created by the whole community. One Liberal writer actually tenders the Duke of Bedford the gratitude of the English people for what he has done. But as we turn to the Conservative press we find regret instead of thanks. Dailies like *The Morning Post* and *The Evening Standard*, and weeklies like *The Saturday Review* devote much editorial space to showing that all England as well as the Covent Garden tenants will suffer, and that the trouble is due in great part to Mr. Lloyd-George's "crusades," and particularly his new land scheme.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,

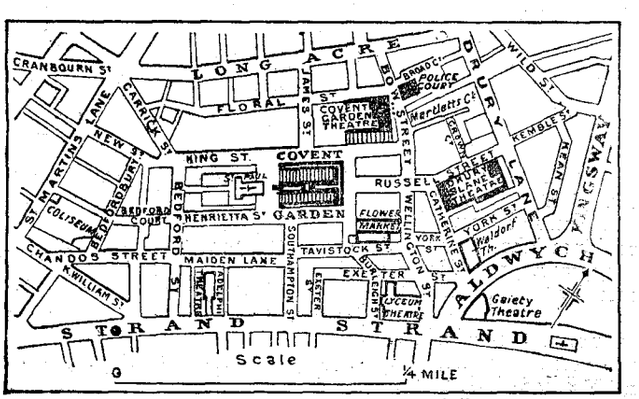
Who sells nineteen acres in the heart of London that have been in the family for centuries, and gives the cue for the cry of "unearned increment."

Columns of interesting description of the Covent Garden property which the Duke of Bedford sold to Mr. Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., appear in the London press. And there are many entertaining narratives of the history of this famous bit of London. It can hardly all be reprinted here, but the essential facts are found in these paragraphs from a *Times* editorial:

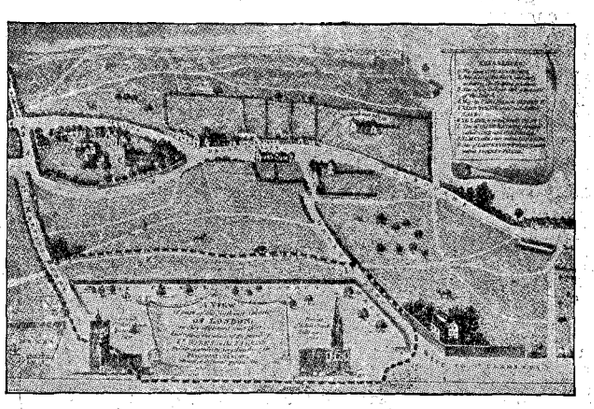
MR. H. MALLABY-DEELEY, M.P.,

Whose "sublime courage" is admired for buying the Duke's acres "when Mr. Lloyd-George's stormy petrels are hovering so threateningly overhead."

"The property, which is freehold, covers about nineteen acres. It is bounded on the north by Long Acre; on the south it reaches nearly to the Strand; on the east the boundary runs down Drury Lane and Aldwych; on the west it extends as far as Bedfordbury, which runs parallel to St. Martin's Lane. There stand upon it not only Covent Garden Market, but the Royal Opera House, the Drury Lane, Strand, and Aldwych theaters, the Waldorf Hotel, the Bow Street Police Court, and the National Sporting Club. Some of the property has been in the possession of the Bedford family since 1552, when it was granted to the first Earl by Henry VIII. It formed part of the estates, forfeited under the Bill of Attainder by the Duke of Somerset, and included a portion of the tract known as the Convent Garden attached to



WHERE THE DUKE'S ACRES WERE LOCATED.



VIEW OF THAT PART OF LONDON IN 1570.

THE LAND SOLD BY THE DUKE OF BEDFORD THAT BROUGHT NEARLY A MILLION AN ACRE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Abbey and Convent of Westminster. In 1621 the present square in which stands Covent Garden Market was designed by Inigo Jones, who also built the church of St. Paul's. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the district became the fashionable quarter of London. In value per square foot the district probably comes next to the city to-day."

This is not the only property the Duke of Bedford has been disposing of, we are reminded. During the past four years,

AN EYE-OPENER.

The Duke has sold his Covent Garden estate (originally Church property) for several millions—every penny of it unearned increment.

THE WORKMAN (to the Duke of Bedford)—"I see now what you fellows mean when you bleat about 'the burdens of the landowner.'"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

says *The Times*, "he has been steadily selling his estates in the country." With other London dailies *The Times* has doubts whether the Duke intends to reinvest his money in England. Meanwhile it trusts, for the new owner's sake, that the publicity of his purchase "may not awaken in the breast of the Chancellor of the Exchequer some fresh scheme for the taxation of ground values and unearned increment." Indeed, observes *The Daily Mail*, "the public will scarcely know whether most to admire the incomparable prudence of the Duke of Bedford in divesting himself of his Covent Garden estate, or the sublime courage of Mr. Mallaby-Deeley in venturing to purchase it when Mr. Lloyd-George's stormy petrels are hovering so threateningly overhead." *The Daily News* finds in the sale a direct argument favoring Mr. Lloyd-George's plans:

"Covent Garden at the time of the grant was worth six pounds, six shillings and eightpence a year. To-day it is worth twenty-five thousand pounds a year. Most of that increase is due to the market monopoly, which is a tax on the community, and to unearned increment, created by the community. The whole transaction has for the public only one serious interest—it illustrates the enormous toll which our present land system and our present system of rating take of the community for the benefit of the few landowners. The Government's land scheme has still to deal with this evil."

And the weekly *Nation* so far agrees as to say:

"That it is possible for so huge a fortune to be built up from the industry of the community, without anything being given in exchange, will certainly furnish matter for thought regarding our present system of rating land in urban districts."

Deep is the regret of the ultra-Conservative *Morning Post* at the news of the sale. But it can not blame the Duke:

"He and other great London landlords, who have done so much for the town, are now the subjects of an attack based on an appeal to class jealousy and cupidity. The property of the few is being held out as a bait to the many, and our old landlords are driven by the mere instinct of self-preservation to sell their estates and invest the proceeds in other securities."

Such views are found exprest at some length by all the opposition papers. *The Evening Standard* declares:

"It is comparatively easy to plunder great territorial nobles. . . . You can point out that his Grace or his Lordship only took the trouble to be born in order to step into the whole magnificent property built up by some ingenious ancestor, who helped Henry VIII. to rob the monasteries, or bought market-gardens in the London suburbs when George III. was King. It is all unearned increment; let the virtuous community now seize it without a qualm.

"But when persons like Mr. Mallaby-Deeley acquire the great estates, the situation changes. They will be able to prove that they have paid hard cash for the land and tenements, and are as much entitled to secure possession of it as any other purchaser of any other kind of commodity. The inquisition into origins falls to the ground. . . . . .

"The Radical spoliators will lose their dignified, but somewhat helpless, aristocratic victims, and find themselves confronted by groups of shrewd business men and investors, who have no more intention of being deprived of their land than of their overcoats."

It is some such thought as this which prompts Mr. George Lansbury, the radical ex-member of Parliament who has been visiting this country, to suggest that this was the very thing the Duke of Bedford has in mind. And he further intimates that Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is but a figurehead, and that he represents a syndicate which in turn represents the Bedford family. So that the Duke has paid himself $15,000,000 to get a good title for a bad one. But Mr. Mallaby-Deeley resents any insinuation that he may be a syndicate. *The Daily News* quotes him:

"I can tell you that it was an entirely private sale by the Duke of Bedford, and an entirely private purchase by me. I have bought the estate for investment.

"I have no intentions with regard to it, except to carry it on in the way in which it has hitherto been conducted. There is no syndicate—I wish to make that quite clear—and there is

THE NEW ULYSSES.

"'Courage,' he said, and pointed toward the LAND."—The Lotos-eaters.

—*Punch* (London).

no question of forming a company to manage the estate. It is entirely a private investment."

Nor is the Duke's successor afraid of any coming radical legislation:

"Unless the legislation is of a confiscatory character, I feel that no legislation can prevent a landlord and his tenant from coming to a fair agreement. The fair-dealing landlord has nothing to fear."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLAND'S BOYCOTT OF OUR FAIR

MR. ASQUITH has refused to receive a deputation representing influential British commercial interests who favor government participation at San Francisco in 1915. In his letter to the secretary of the party who asked for a reconsideration of the Government's decision not to participate, Mr. Asquith states that he regrets that the Cabinet are not able to modify the decision which was announced in Parliament at the last session. Naturally enough, the London *Daily Chronicle* connects this declination with the decision of Germany to take the same course, and says bluntly that both Powers are spending too much money in armaments to be able to make grants for the expansion of commercial interests. It proceeds:

"We deeply regret that the Cabinet are still adverse to the proposal for an official representation of British products at the San Francisco Exhibition. In these days of advancing expenditure it grudges the £100,000 or so which would be necessary. Germany has also decided against official participation. Were England and Germany spending less on armaments, their decisions would no doubt have been different. It is, we think, a pity; an event so pregnant with commercial changes as the opening of the Panama Canal does not happen very often in a century; and commercial victory must infallibly come to the nations which prove equal to these opportunities when they arise. We regret it very much, too, on Anglo-American grounds. Our interest in the success of the national enterprises of the United States is not that of mere foreigners; if we act as tho it were, we give a totally misleading and very unfortunate impression. Perhaps as the Exhibition is still sixteen months off, and next March would not be too late for the Government to change their mind, at least as regards the arts and crafts exhibit arranged at Ghent, some wiser influences may still prevail after the reassembling of Parliament."

"IL GIOCONDO."

The enigmatic smile of this old master distinguishes it from that other national treasure, the "Bonar Lisa." —*Punch* (London).

But the question has not yet been finally decided in the opinion of members of that committee to whom Mr. Asquith refused to give an audience, and we read in the London *Standard:*

"There is reason to believe that the Cabinet were not united in the decision which has thus had the effect of causing keen disappointment among the public. The decision, a *Standard* representative was informed yesterday, was probably due to the fact that national expenditure is rising, and in the face of this the Cabinet are not prepared to sanction further expenditure. Apart from the object of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition to celebrate the opening for traffic of the Panama Canal, there is the further object that the exhibition is also to celebrate the hundred years of peace between the United States and this country.

"'This second consideration,' said a member of the committee to a *Standard* representative yesterday, 'is one upon which too little emphasis has been placed. It is a thousand pities that the Cabinet have refused to be officially represented, for certain Continental countries have decided to take part, and in their case the ties of kinship and language do not count. Who first made the statement that £250,000 would be required as the cost of representation is not known, but damage was done by its publication, and tho it has been conclusively shown that only £100,000 was required, people's minds are still influenced by the larger figure.'"

All this discussion, of course, advertises the fair very widely and creates far more interest here and abroad than would have followed if everything had proceeded without a ripple. Some interesting facts of participation appear in the London *Times:*

"In all, twenty-seven nations have accepted the invitation to be represented, and the following is a list of the amounts of some of the more important countries and the sum they are to spend:

Canada	£100,000
Italy	£80,000
Holland	£60,000
Sweden	£40,000
Brazil (probably)	£200,000
Argentina (probably)	£200,000

"It is true that Germany is not to be officially represented, but that is surely all the more reason for a representative display of British goods and British trade. By deciding not to back up the desires and efforts of the most important business houses in this country the Government is indirectly closing up avenues of commerce for the future. There is no doubt that such official representation would be the best guaranty of the business friendship that exists between Great Britain and America, and every facility was being offered for those who desired special protection in the way of patents, etc.

"Messrs. Doulton, the famous pottery firm, have already decided to be represented at the Exhibition. In pottery this country is far ahead of the work of the United States, and it is the intention of the firm, whether the Government maintains its decision or not, to be represented by a display which will show the potter's art in its highest standard. Other firms have also decided to be represented."

How strong the general feeling in trade circles, as well as among scientific and artistic associations, is for British participation may be judged from the following editorial from this great London organ:

"The British committee [in favor of participation] have recently been strengthened by the support of the British Science Gild, which has resolved to cooperate in the movement favoring official participation. The president of the gild is Sir William Mather, who succeeded Lord Haldane, and among the vice-presidents and officers are Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir David Gill, Lord Sydenham, Sir Philip Watts, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir William Ramsay, the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, Prof. R. Meldola, F.R.S., Sir Francis Laking, Mr. Charles Bathurst, M.P., and Sir Boverton Redwood.

"It is understood that an influential committee of leading British artists will shortly be formed on similar lines.

"An interesting proposal has been made that all British exhibits at the San Francisco Exposition, instead of being returned direct to this country, should be shown at the Winnipeg and Toronto Exhibitions in 1916. It is stated that this proposal could probably be executed free of all expense to the British Government and the individual British exhibitor, and that it would cause great gratification throughout Canada.

"In consequence of the Prime Minister's inability to receive the deputation, the British committee have not had the opportunity to put forward officially the favorable arrangements they have been able to make as regards the shipping of exhibits to San Francisco, which would greatly reduce the expenses both of the Government and of the manufacturer."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN ECHO OF ZABERN

THE STIRRING INCIDENTS in the little frontier town of Zabern on the edge of the Vosges have called forth in the French and German press a great deal of comment in which we see revealed the fact that Frenchmen can never be thoroughly Germanized. The people of Alsace-Lorraine, like other Frenchmen of their rank in life, are frugal

WILLIAM—"The first twenty-five years of my reign gained me one hemisphere; the next twenty-five will give me the other."
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

and industrious, we are told. They are willing to put up with a great many petty acts of tyranny if only they are allowed to cultivate their fields and to live in peace and harmony. A good specimen of the French opinion of the situation is furnished by the Paris *Soleil*. This paper is, of course, the organ largely of the clergy and the old aristocracy of France, but at the same time it represents the stalwart middle-class who have fought for France in the ranks of the Army and are willing to do so again. The surrender of a strip of French territory to the demands of Bismarck it can never forgive or forget. Allowing, then, for a certain acerbity of feeling on this subject, we read:

"The Germans have never ingratiated themselves with the population of the annexed provinces. In all their efforts to acquire the friendship of the conquered people they have shown themselves awkward and coarse. The dulness of the Teuton is something more than a legend. And yet, with the Alsatians, so brave and true-hearted, the love of tranquillity, the desire to maintain business prosperity throughout the country, have triumphed over every other consideration. And then we must not forget the discouragement experienced by the people of the annexed provinces when they saw the resigned attitude of France as a whole. . . . . .

"But the immense majority of these people have remained faithful to us. The life led by them under German rule cannot permit them to remain in indifference. The result must be either cordial intimacy or inexpiable hatred. This condition of things has been recognized even by the Reichstag, which during the recent trouble has given its support to the Alsatians."

This writer, Mr. R. Rivasso, who is well known in this field of journalism, goes on to give us a very pretty and interesting account of the loyalty of these provinces to their native France:

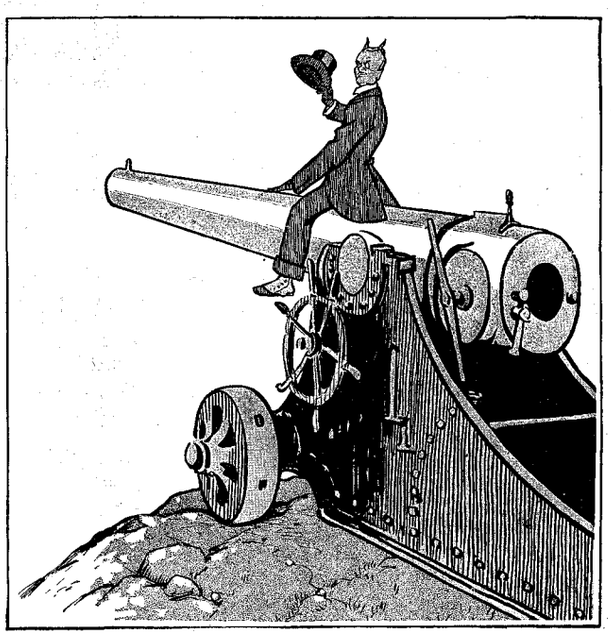
"This is what took place in a little town of Alsace—whose name I suppress for fear of reviving the bitter and rancorous feelings which sometimes reign in Germanized France.

"Last spring the municipal officers of the town had contracted to repair a road sloping from the mountains toward the first houses of their town. They had no eye for landscape-gardening, and neglected to edge it with turf, but when the summer came and the sun shone down the edges of this road had become covered with blue, white, and crimson flowers, so that the road really appeared to be bordered by two immense tricolor flags! The officers of the town, who were Germans, of course, hastened at once, in a violent rage, to tear up these flower beds. But was it not beautiful, this act of our brethren across the Vosges, who sowed during the night the three holy colors of our war-flag, trusting to their native soil and the sun that shone upon it to display in all its magnificence the flag of their army before the eyes of their jailers?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN PICTURE OF HUERTA

ABUSE, contumely, obloquy, and objurgation have been piled upon the head of the President *de facto* of Mexico—Mr. Huerta. He might not like it if he knew about it, but he tells the correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that the only language he understands is Spanish, and that he is, therefore, unable to follow as closely as he would like to the opinions of the press. He assured the correspondent of his friendly feeling for Germany, thus allaying all fears Germany may have had on that score, and rather flatteringly averred that as an old soldier he admires the warlike spirit and the efficiency of the German Army. He emphatically declared that the dream of his life had been the creation of a similar powerful army for Mexico. His admiration for Germany was not lost upon the correspondent, who reciprocates it by saying that "Mr. Huerta produced upon me the impression of a remarkably intelligent and energetic man, and it is easily to be understood what an influence his powerful personality has upon his fellow countrymen." Just why he has not restored order in Mexico he explained to the correspondent thus:

"It is true that the disquiet in Mexico has not yet reached an end, but my Government has been only ten months at the helm, and from its entrance into power not a single dollar has been contributed to the public treasury. Mexico had a standing army of only 19,000 men, and the 8,000 police that belonged to the Government of Madero either deserted or rebelled. So you can see how impossible it was to pacify our immense territory immediately. . . . . .



PROTECTING SPIRIT OF THE BIG GUN INDUSTRY.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"The remarkable success of my Government consists in the pacification of twenty-two states, three territories, and the district of the capital city of Mexico. We have also limited the disturbances in the country to five states.

"In relation to our international position, we may say that Mexico is living in peace with all the world. We are not to blame if there is an interruption in the friendship which should exist between us and another great people so that its good and valuable friendship has been denied us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MIND IN THE WHITE AND THE NEGRO

IS THE NEGRO RACE less intelligent than the white? Le Bon, the French psychologist, says that the two races are forever separated by "a mental abyss," while Boaz, the American ethnologist, sees no essential mental difference between them. Interesting tests of white and colored children in Columbia, S. C., made by Dr. Josiah Morse, of the University of South Carolina, with the aid of what is known as Binet's "scale of intelligence," are described by the author in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January). The results are somewhat unsatisfactory, altho interesting. So far as it is possible to select white and colored children from the same "walks of life," the former seem to be more intelligent, but "poor white" children from the mills come out almost as badly in the test as the colored children, which does not look as if race had much to do with it. "The Binet scale," it will be remembered, is a set of simple questions and commands, classified by their adaptation to children of six to twelve years. The "mental age" of the child is determined by the highest group of tests that he can pass successfully, only one failure being permitted. But if he can pass five tests in various higher groups, he has an additional year's credit. Comparison of the mental age, thus determined, with the real age shows whether, and in what degree, a child is backward or forward. Says Professor Morse:

DR. JOSIAH MORSE,

Who found that colored children excelled in rote memory, while white children were superior in the more complex kinds of mental ability.

"The same tests were given to both the white and colored children under practically uniform conditions, with the exception that some of the colored children tested were older than twelve years. The course of study in the colored school, which is a part of the public-school system, is essentially the same as in the white schools, and the quality of teaching is good. The children seemed to be at ease in the presence of the white examiner, and to do their best. No marked variation from the white children in the manner of responding could be noted. In almost every case the dress, cleanliness, and manners of the children indicated that they came from good homes. The replies were usually couched in fewer words than those of the white children. There was less tendency to enter into conversation, and it was soon found that they were more at ease when reacting to the tests than when an attempt was made to talk with them about other things. . . . . .

"The results of the investigation upon the white and colored children may be briefly summarized as follows:

	Colored, Per Cent.	White, Per Cent.
More than one year backward	29.4	10.2
Satisfactory	69.8	84.4
More than one year advanced	0.8	5.3

"The number of white children testing at age is decidedly larger than any other group, whereas for the colored children the largest group is the one testing one year below age. In the satisfactory group there is a difference of nearly 15 per cent. between the white and colored; nearly three times as many colored are more than a year backward, and less than 1 per cent. are more than a year advanced.

"The picture tests gave the colored children considerable trouble, probably due to difference in racial esthetics. The tests relating to time and money, distinguishing between morning and afternoon, enumerating the months, counting stamps, and making change, the drawing tests, both copying and reproducing from memory, were all too difficult. The answers to the questions of comprehension, to the absurd statements and to the problems of various facts, were often absurd or senseless; the best replies, however, compare very favorably with those of the white children. The definitions were often not better than terms of use, and frequently stated in the language of a younger child.

"In general, it may be said that the colored children excel in rote memory, *e.g.*, in counting, repeating digits (but not one was able to repeat twenty-six syllables), naming words, making rimes, and in time orientation. They are inferior to the whites, however, in esthetic judgment, observation, reasoning, motor control, logical memory, use of words, resistance to suggestion, and in orientation or adjustment to the institutions and complexities of civilized society.

"To what extent these differences are due to difference in racial intellectual ability, and how much to environmental influences, differences in physiological age, or other subtle factors, can not be dogmatically stated. They are certainly not due to difference in school training. In order, therefore, to make the comparisons as just as possible, and at the same time ascertain the extent of the influence of environment, the white children were divided into two groups—city children and mill children. The economic, educational, and environmental conditions of the cotton-mill children are but little, if any, better than those of the colored children. The results of the comparison showed that the proportion of colored children who are satisfactory is less than that of the mill children, which in turn is less than that of the city children. Less than 6 per cent. of the city children are more than a year backward, 18 per cent. of the mill children, and 26 per cent. of the colored children. None of either the mill or colored children test more than one year above age, while 10 per cent. of the city children do. . . . . .

"Another table of statistics showed that the colored children made a better showing in the first five grades than in the first seven, but their inferiority to the whites existed throughout the school years, contrary to the wide-spread opinion that colored children are as well, if not better, endowed during the first school years. Again, according to the Binet scale, a larger number of white children are in a school grade below their mental ability than above, whereas the reverse is true of the colored children. A rough classification into three groups, according to color—dark, medium, light—showed that the darkest children are more nearly normal, the lightest show the greatest variation, both above and below normal."

The limitations of the study are freely admitted by Dr. Morse, who considers it but a crude beginning of a subject that will soon be opened up and made to yield interesting and profitable data. He comments:

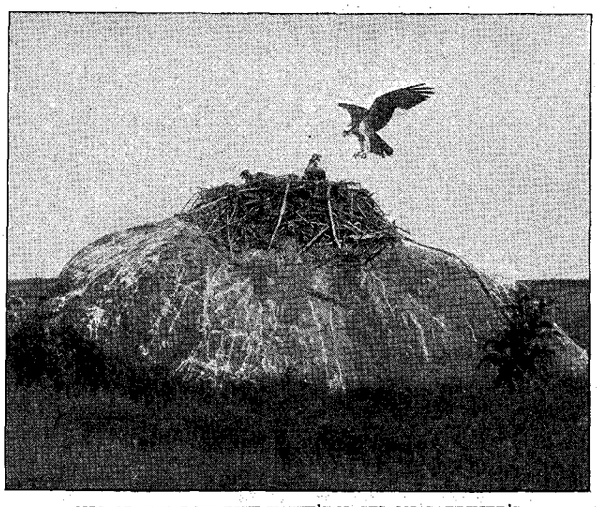
"It need not be pointed out what radical changes would have to take place in our educational theory and practise, as well as in our social philosophy, if it should be shown conclusively that races differ in mental capacity and aptitude just as they do in physical appearance. No final conclusions, however, are here offered, nor is any attempt made to settle once and for all the question of race superiority or inferiority. That requires investigation along many lines hardly opened up as yet. But this much we may surely conclude from the above study; that negro children from six to twelve and possibly fifteen years are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mentally different, and also younger than Southern white children of corresponding ages, and that this condition is partly due, at least, to causes that are native or racial. That is, if MM. Binet and Simon had originally tested Southern negro children they would have worked out from the results a scale which would have been different from their present one in several respects, and which when applied to Southern white children would be found to be, for the most part, a year or more too young, tho possibly there would be some tests which would yield the opposite results.

"Perhaps some day each branch of the human family will have a Binet scale of its own. Then, by a wholesale interchange of tests, as we do now with professors, it will be possible to determine wherein a given people are proficient and wherein deficient; and later, perhaps, by adding co-efficients and credits, to settle mooted questions of racial rank. But this again belongs to the realm of speculation.

"Probably the point of greatest value brought out by this study is that perchance a key has been found in the Binet scale which will prove of the greatest service in the solution of problems in contemporary folk-psychology and race and social adjustments. Certain it is that these important human problems need the spirit, methods, and instruments of science applied to them. The Binet scale is the first instrument that has appeared."



ONE OF THE LOW FISH-HAWK'S NESTS ON GARDINER'S ISLAND, WHICH HAS BECOME A POPULOUS RESERVE.

ODD CURE FOR DEPOPULATION

FRANCE may go the woman suffragists one better by giving votes not only to all women, but also to children, including even babes in arms. These votes would, in all cases, be cast by the head of the house, and the result would be greatly to increase the political powers of men with large families. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, December 20):

"Among the remedies that have been suggested for the depopulation of France, which is becoming more and more acute, have been several affecting the disposal of property. One proposal is that every estate should be divided at least into four parts, those not going to children being confiscated by the State; another is complete exemption of large families from taxation. Another suggestion of a different kind, which, tho much less drastic, would probably be much more effectual, has recently been made. This is to incorporate in the scheme of electoral reform now under discussion the principle that every living French citizen should be represented, including women and children. While waiting for female suffrage every head of a family should have as many votes as he represents persons—one if he is a bachelor; two, if married, without children; three, four, five, etc., if he has one, two, three children, who do not themselves vote. This seems logical, and would give men who do not shirk their duty as citizens a plural vote, which would have to be reckoned with. Fathers of families would no longer be crusht as they now are under military burdens proportionate to the number of their children, and under taxes on food and houses, which increase with the number of little mouths there are to fill. At every turn of legislation—fiscal, successional, military—the influence of big families would come into play, because they would be effectually represented and defended, and because they would count at the poll, and therefore could not be neglected by politicians out to catch votes. The force of the big family may thus become a lever which by continual movements would adjust the balance of political power, and the result might be a gradual modification of the mentality of a people which has no longer the wish to reproduce itself, and in this way is manifestly tending to national extinction."

A NEW METHOD OF BIRD STUDY

THE STUDY of bird-migration by marking living birds so that they can be identified wherever found is now carried on by the American Museum of Natural History of New York on a large scale. Agents of this institution and other ornithologists have now marked over 7,000 birds in this way, and important results are expected. Observers of migratory birds have for years recorded the dates of arrival of hundreds of species in widely separated localities, until little remains to be learned about migrations *en masse;* but to say how far an individual bird has traveled, or whether it will stop at the identical farm, woodland, or meadow where it mated and nested the past season; or whether or not it will be joined by its mate of the previous summer—these and countless other questions are well-nigh unanswered, and the marking of the birds is an attempt to solve them. Says Howard H. Cleaves, secretary of the American Bird Banding Association, in *Outdoor World and Recreation* (New York, January):

"It long ago became evident to those concerned in inquiring into the problems of the movements of individual wild birds that some means of marking each for future identification must be devised—an idea suggested perhaps by the many stories (some of which are no doubt true) regarding birds which were to be distinguished from others of the same species by reason of some abnormality, such as a crooked leg, a few albino feathers in the wing, a twisted tail, or an irregular song or call. One of the first suggestions was to catch birds and dye their feathers or paint their bills or feet a bright color. By reason of wear and molt these methods proved at once to be inadequate, and the scheme of placing some sort of inscribed metal ring on the bird's foot was looked to as the logical solution. But silver was too expensive, and almost any other material was subject to the corrosive effects of the elements, and not until the commercial development of aluminum was much progress made. The advantages of this new metal for the purpose were evident from the first, and it has been used for many years by foreign investigators who have secured surprizing results, and by many leading American ornithologists, during the past five years, under the name of the American Bird Banding Association, whose achievements have been not less gratifying than those of the Europeans.

"Practically all birds, excepting English or house-sparrows, are eligible for banding, and the methods of securing the subjects without injury, for the purpose of placing the aluminum bands on their legs, are several. Youngsters in the nest, two or three days before they are ready to leave, are the most easily secured, but now and then adult birds chance to be captured either by becoming temporarily tamed or by flying into houses, tents, etc.; and some birds, of which the bluebird, flicker, and phœbe are examples, are easily caught on the nest, while others are readily trapt at food or bait, especially in winter. Screech-owls are often discovered in tree hollows during the daytime and easily removed for banding purposes, and starlings and others whose roosting-places in church spires and tree cavities are often apparent, can be stealthily approached and seized at night. At the present, distributed through the United States and Canada, there are over a hundred workers equipped with more than 10,000 aluminum bird-bands of nine different sizes. . . . From the efforts of these men we may gain a more definite idea than we possess at present of the winter ranges of certain subarctic birds. Other workers are busy in the heron colonies of the South, and last year over 150 young American and snowy egrets were banded. Imagine the consternation that may overtake some lawless plume-hunter on discovering upon the leg of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

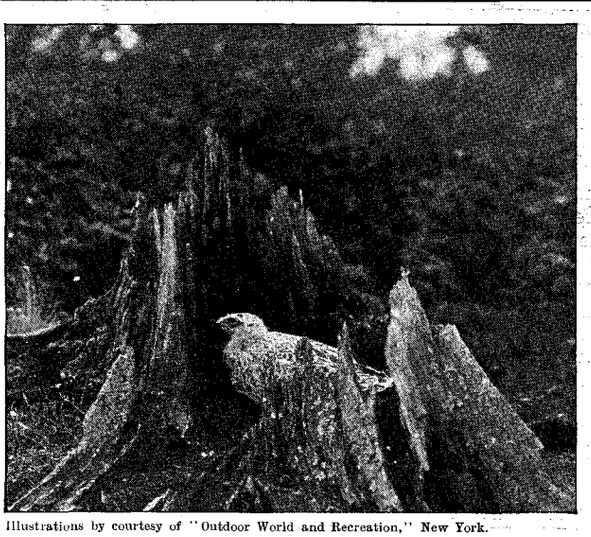
slaughtered victim a neat aluminum anklet bearing an inscription bidding him 'Notify Am. Museum, N. Y.'!"

Lest some should regard lightly the practicability of this work of marking wild birds, the writer invites us to consider a few return records from among the many thus far obtained in America.

"Take, for instance, the case of the common tern, or sea-swallow, that was tagged as a youngster on the breeding-grounds at St. Clair Flats, Mich., in August, 1909. Birds of the ocean may perhaps be considered as the least likely to produce return records, for they are not so apt to cross the path of man except for a portion of the year; but here was a valuable return from a tern, indicating that it does pay to band sea-birds. Terns winter in the tropical waters of the Gulf of Mexico and come up the Atlantic coast at the approach of summer for the purpose of resorting to the nesting-grounds. The individual bird in question had likely made three round trips to the tropics from Michigan, wearing the band for three years without inconvenience, and was within a short distance of his birthplace when taken.

"Considering the great number of robins annually shot in the South, it is only natural to expect that some of those banded in northern States might fall into the hands of Southern market hunters, and thus it is that we have the interesting incident of a robin marked at Bangor, Me., in July, 1910, and taken at Nashville, Tenn., during the last week of February, 1911.

"Altho a number of records have been obtained indicating a homing instinct, none can approach the two remarkable examples reported by Ernest Harold Baynes in the cases of two chimney-swifts. These birds have the misfortune to stray occasionally from the main shaft of the chimney and flutter out through the stove-pipe holes into the living rooms of a house, and are unable to find their way back again to their eggs or young. Mr. Baynes, in the month of June, 1911, captured a bird that had made such a mistake, banded and released it. A year later (June, 1912) this bird tumbled out into the same room and was again caught and released. The other case is very similar and just as striking. The second bird was captured in June, 1912, and last June was reported as having returned to the same chimney shaft. One appreciates the significance of these two return records in considering that the winter home of the chimney-swift is in Central and South America."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Outdoor World and Recreation," New York.

NOT THE LEAST PART OF THE SPORT IS SEARCHING OUT YOUNG BLACK-BACKED GULLS IN THEIR HIDING-PLACE.

The writer tells us that he is pursuing several interesting local problems in bird-banding. Some of these he describes as follows:

"There is but one pair of barn-owls nesting on Staten Island (New York), and yet these birds rear a brood of from four to six each year. What becomes of the young birds is a question. For the past two seasons the baby owls have all been banded, the six birds of this year's brood being marked on June 7. In 1912, while the youngsters were having the bands placed on their legs, the old owl came back to the barn loft, thinking the intruders gone, and before she could make an exit was seized and herself banded. Care was taken to place the ankle-ring on the opposite leg from that on which the bands of the owlets were adjusted, the object being to make it possible to identify the birds in subsequent years at long range with powerful binoculars as the owls perch among the rafters.

"Another case of extraordinary interest is that of a pair of killdeer plovers. The killdeer, contrary to most birds, is undoubtedly extending its range in the Eastern United States, and it therefore happens that a pair of these birds has reared a brood (which has been banded) for the past few years on Staten Island, altho no killdeers have to our knowledge ever laid their eggs there before. The questions here are: Where did the pioneer pair of plovers come from? What becomes of the four youngsters each year, since only one pair comes back to nest annually and none returning has yet been observed to wear a band?

WHERE ARE THE THIRTY-SEVEN?

Out of forty young gulls, such as this, banded last year, three have been heard from thus far.

"One might continue to enumerate fascinating and specific studies in the conduct of wild birds at home—studies which can bear fruit, it would seem, only through the medium of bird-banding. There are the fish-hawks on Gardiner's Island, for example. Through absolute protection for upward of two hundred years these birds have come to nest upon the ground in many instances instead of building in tall and formidable trees. It would be a satisfaction to know whether or not the young reared in the ground-nests revert to the tree-nesting habit, and also if any birds reared on this island nest on the mainland. One or both of these questions may be answered in time, for Mr. M. Lion Gardiner, owner of this historic insular estate, has taken some fifty bird-bands from the American Bird Banding Association and will try to place them on the legs of practically all young in the ground-nests."

MINE EXPLOSION BY CIGARET—That cigaret-smokers often cause mine explosions, and that miners have and use, in their electric-lamp batteries, the ready means of lighting cigarets even when they are prohibited from carrying matches, is charged by a writer in *The Coal Age* (New York, December 20), who says:

"In an experiment I carried out within the last few days in Pittsburg, I placed a piece of iron wire from a picture-cord across the terminals of one of the small two-volt electric batteries sold in this country and used in connection with the 'cap' type of electric lamp. The wire immediately became red-hot, and easily ignited a cigaret. It will be seen, therefore, that the statements of some of the electric-lamp makers that it is unnecessary to lock the box containing the battery are ill-founded. But even if it be locked and safety terminals applied to the box, it is evident that a miner can easily stick two pins into the cable which connects the accumulator to the hot or cap lamp, and stretch a piece of thin copper or iron wire across the two pins and light a cigaret from the red-hot wire. Or the miner may obtain a worn-out bulb, smash the glass, couple up a piece of thin iron wire to the broken pieces of filament, reinsert the bulb in the cap-lamp case and ignite the cigaret from the exposed red-hot iron wire. After replacing the proper bulb, no one would know that the lamp connections had been used for an improper purpose. Moreover, if he so willed, he could make a dummy bulb. I have frequently made these experiments on electric lamps now on the market. It will be evident that coal operators supplying miners with this type of lamp are really furnishing them with ready means for having a quiet smoke in the mine until the inevitable time arrives for mine and men to blow up."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ELECTRIC PORTRAIT SIGNS

WHEN Secretary Bryan visited the National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., last October, a feature of the decoration was an electrical portrait of him, which attracted considerable attention and comment. This method of portraiture, we learn from *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, January), is known as the Greenwood shadow picture. We read in this magazine:

Courtesy of "Popular Electricity."

ELECTRIC PORTRAIT SIGN.

"In the shadow pictures the high lights and shadows are ingeniously blended, the colors are as natural as in real life, and the treatment of lamps is such as to make them almost invisible. The effect is produced by the use of reversed construction, and the high lights and shadows are brought out by the ingenious placing of lamps so as to cast reflections and counter-reflections. The half-tone herewith in no way does the display justice. The collar and shirt-bosom are pure white—the black necktie is brought out by a deep shadow—the face is of true flesh-color, and by a treatment and grouping of lamps the fine line clear around the back of the head, which is hardly discernible in the picture, is brought out very nicely, giving a vague idea or fine high-light line entirely around the head. The flesh-colors in the face are toned and shaded as above stated, and the lamps are rendered practically invisible at a distance of from twenty-five to thirty feet by the use of an opal lacquer, covering just enough of the lamp to produce the proper effect. With the entrance of these shadow pictures of various kinds into the electrical-sign industry comes another step forward in the artistic development of electrical displays, not to speak of the great advertising value they will have for the electrical industry in general, by exciting popular interest in the constantly increasing uses of current."

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS AGAIN

THERE CAN BE very little doubt that diamonds have been produced artificially. The experiments of the French chemist Moissan are regarded by most authorities as having settled this conclusively. High temperature and enormous pressure are usually regarded as necessary in conjunction, and the results are crystals so small that they have little or no commercial value. Now, however, comes another Frenchman, E. du Boismenu, of Paris, with a pamphlet on "The Synthetic Manufacture of the Diamond," in which he asserts that he has made diamonds—that is, crystallized carbon—simply by decomposing calcium carbid, the substance used widely for generating acetylene. The electrical furnace was used, but apparently no high pressures were found necessary. The experiments took place five years ago, and no explanation is given of the delay in announcing them. Francis P. Mann, a correspondent of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, testifies that he saw some of the diamonds, and says that the well-known Paris chemists, Lacroix and Maquenne, pronounced them pure carbon. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

"As stated, the experiments took place in and before 1908, with rather primitive apparatus and insufficient means; the process is said to be covered by the French patent No. 4566, of 1907, and the experiments do not appear to have been resumed. The furnace was fitted with two horizontal electrodes, which were carbon rods approaching one another within ten inches. It was charged with calcium carbid, fused by the continuous currents applied.

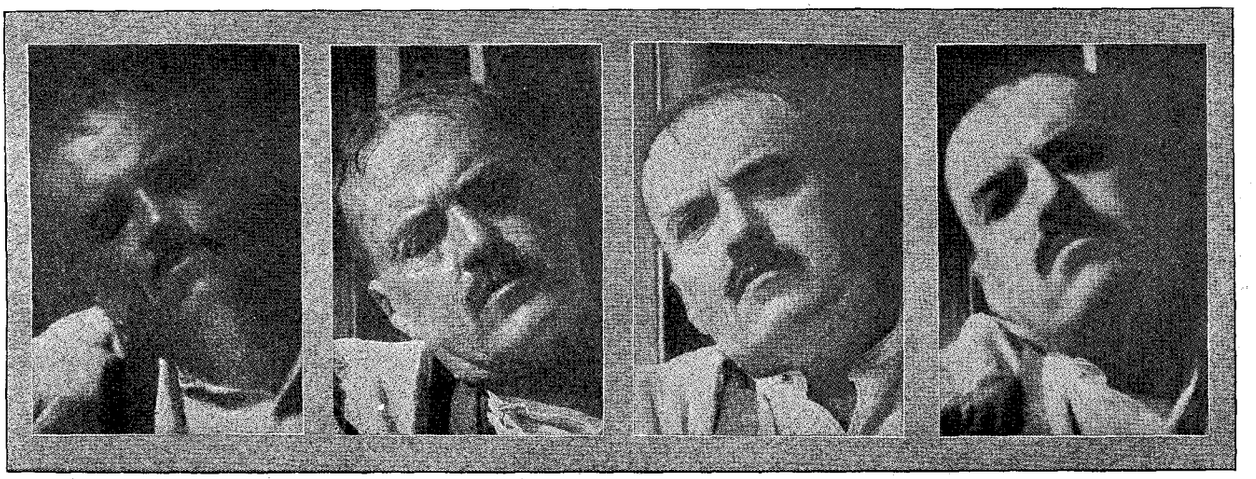
"At the end of a run of twelve hours—the apparatus did not permit a further continuation of the experiment—the carbid was found to be 'enriched' with fine crystals near the anode. In the space between the two electrodes the carbid was left undecomposed. The cathode, however, was surrounded by a black mass, from which some flakes of graphite and also some colorless, mostly quite irregular, crystals or globules were isolated, which consisted of pure carbon. When the furnace had been run for six hours, the length of these crystals was $\frac{1}{17}$-inch; the length increased with longer runs, and crystals of $\frac{1}{10}$-inch were obtained by the run of twelve hours; the rate of growth was generally $\frac{1}{125}$-inch per hour. Mann points out that the crystals certainly did not look as if they had been produced by breaking up natural diamonds. It is hardly advisable to express an opinion. Yet one would rather expect to find the carbon near the anode, and the metallic calcium to travel to the cathode; it is stated that rose-colored vapors of burning calcium (and carbon monoxid) escaped, and that the cathode was enriched near the anode by carbon migrating in that direction. Du Boismenu refers, of course, to Moissan. It is very doubtful, however, whether Moissan's good crystals of so-called diamonds were really carbon; he did not try to burn the few fairly large crystals he obtained in oxygen, and other workers have acknowledged that they were, in similar researches, deceived by small crystals of silicon carbid and alumina (corundum), both of which are nearly as hard as diamonds. Moissan burned only some small crystals."

SAVING EYES FROM INVISIBLE RAYS

THAT what the eye doesn't see will never hurt it sounds like common sense, but is really a common error. The invisible rays of the spectrum may cause serious injury, and an inquiry is on in England that may teach us something. The question of the best glass to use for glass-workers' spectacles has been under investigation for the Glass-Workers' Cataract Committee of the Royal Society of London, during four years past, by Sir William Crookes, the eminent English chemist, who reported his results to the society on November 13. As we read in *The British Medical Journal* (London, November 29):

"His experiments, he said, had been directed to ascertaining the effect of adding various metallic oxids to the constituents of glass in order to cut off the invisible rays at the infra-red end of the spectrum, and thus to prepare a glass which would cut off those rays from highly heated molten glass which damaged the eyes of workmen, without obscuring too much light or materially affecting the colors of objects seen through the glass when fashioned into spectacles. The elements selected as likely to be worthy of further experimentation by combining the metals, two, three, or four at a time, in one glass so as to enable the advantages of one to make up for the shortcomings of another, were cerium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, neodymium, nickel, praseodymium, and uranium. While the chief object of the research was to find a glass that would cut off as much as possible of the heat radiation, the problem was also attacked from the ultra-violet and the transparency points of view. Glasses which cut off over 90 per cent. of heat radiation, which were opaque to the invisible ultra-violet rays, and were sufficiently free from color to be capable of use as spectacles, were prepared, but it was not found possible to combine in one specimen of glass these three desiderata in the highest degree. The ideal glass which would transmit all the colors of the spectrum, cutting off the invisible rays at each end, is still to be discovered. As far as transparency, however, was concerned, it would not, he considered, be an unmixed advantage for the sought-for glass to be quite clear and colorless. The glare of a strong light on white cliffs, expanses of snow, electric light, or the sea, was injurious to the eye, and therefore a tinted glass combining good obstruction to the heated radiation and ultra-violet rays was the best to aim for. For ordinary use, when no special protection against heat radiation was needed, the choice would depend on whether the ultra-violet or the luminous rays were most to be suppress, or whether the two together were to be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

MADE IN ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT OF SHORTEST WAVE-LENGTH. MADE IN ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT OF LONGER WAVE-LENGTH. MADE IN VISIBLE LIGHT. MADE IN INFRA-RED LIGHT.

TELL-TALE WORK OF LITTLE LIGHT-WAVES IN SHOWING DEFECTS IN THE COMPLEXION.

"Hence the man who desires his complexion to appear free from blemish in a photograph should have it taken by infra-red rays."

toned down. Ordinarily the visible spectrum was assumed to end at the Fraunhofer line K, but light could easily be distinguished some distance beyond by the naked eye. It might therefore be considered that the ultra-violet rays to be cut off on account of their possible injurious action were those of shorter wave-lengths than, say, 3,700. Many glasses, all opaque to rays shorter than 3,700, had been prepared for this purpose. The colors were pale green, yellow, and neutral; they transmitted ample light, so that a choice of tints was available to suit individual taste. Glasses restful to the eyes in the glare of the sun on chalk cliffs, expanses of snow, or reflected from the sea, of yellow, green, and neutral tints, had also been prepared. They had the advantage of cutting off practically all the ultra-violet rays and also intercepted a considerable amount of the heat radiation."

SKIN DEFECTS IN INVISIBLE LIGHT

THE EYE of photography may see much that is hidden from the human optic. Fortunately, however, we may easily scan whatever is printed on the sensitized paper of the photograph, which may thus serve as a medium to translate into visible wave-lengths the rays, above and below the visible spectrum, that do not affect the retina. The interesting revelations made by the aid of photography with infra-red and ultra-violet rays by Professor Wood, of Johns Hopkins, will be remembered by our readers. The possibility of using this method in the diagnosis of disease is now suggested by experiments made by G. Michaud and F. Tristan, of Costa Rica State College. These show that the shorter the wave-length of the light used in photography, the more clearly does it emphasize skin-defects and other small surface markings. These are practically absent when the photograph is made by infra-red rays, whose waves are long; more visible by ordinary light, and especially noticeable by the short waves of the ultra-violet. Hence the man who desires his complexion to appear free from blemish in a photograph should have it taken by infra-red rays, while the physician who wishes blemishes to show as conspicuously as possible, for examination, will use the ultra-violet. Say the authors, in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, December 27):

"Skin defects are more numerous and conspicuous on large photographs made on ordinary fast plates than on the original. On the other hand, photographers know that portraits made with a yellow screen on orthochromatic plates show skin defects about as they are, and do not need as much retouching as portraits made without a screen on ordinary plates.

"Such facts seem to show that the shorter the wave-length of light the greater are the differences in the reflecting power of distinct elements of the skin. To ascertain how far this rule holds good beyond the limits of the visible spectrum, the writers made, in two different regions of the ultra-violet spectrum, two large photographs of the head of a man fifty-two years old. For comparison purposes a third photograph was made in visible light and another in the invisible infra-red light of the opposite end of the spectrum. . . . . .

"In the invisible infra-red skin defects are conspicuous by their absence. Every element of the skin reflects light, and reflects about as much of it as white marble does. In fact, if it were not for the black mustache and eyebrows, the photograph might be mistaken for the reproduction of a statuary marble head.

"On [the print] made in visible light, we find the usual and well-known dark patches and spot effects, the *bête noire* of the amateur portraitist who has not mastered the art of retouching.

"Doubts might well be entertained as to the practicability of retouching at all if photographs were always the exclusive work of the wave-lengths 3,700–4,300, for there is hardly one square inch of the face which is not covered with a curious network of dark or bright dots or lines forming different figures in different regions. The general appearance of the photograph is that of an interesting hospital case."

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a fair degree of definition with the uncorrected quartz lens used in the making of the photograph taken with ultra-violet of the shortest wave-length (3,150 to 3,250). Absorption of ultra-violet light by the white skin in this neighborhood is about what it is for the skin of a negro in visible sunlight, and black spots are less conspicuous on the darkened field. Yet they are much more noticeable than on ordinary photographs. To quote further:

"The exaggeration and multiplication of skin defects on photographs made in ultra-violet light is not surprizing if it be considered that photomicrography with Zeiss' Uviol glass filter has revealed numberless hitherto unsuspected differences in the absorbing powers of animal and plant tissues. Such differences seem to be the rule not merely for proteids, but for nitrogenous compounds in general; if a number of different alkaloids are photographed through Foucault's silver film, over one-half of them appear as black, altho all of them may be snow white, not only for the eye, but also on a photograph made in visible light. Cellulose (see the man's shirt), starch, sugar, always remain white in such circumstances.

"What are the anatomical differences between the skin patches which absorb and those which reflect ultra-violet light histologists will one day tell us. Meanwhile ladies who wish to improve their looks, when at home, will do wisely to proscribe blue and violet wall-papers and lamp-shades and to favor, whenever practicable, illumination of a deep ruby color."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

MEUNIER PREACHING TO AMERICANS

RODIN has been familiar for years to a large group of Americans interested in art, but it is to be questioned if many have known much of the man who stands only second to him in contemporary sculpture—Constantin Meunier. The oversight is now being remedied, however, and through the agency of Miss Sage, of the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, a collection of the great Belgian's work is now on its course of visits to some of our chief centers of art interest. Mr. Christian Brinton, writing in *The International Studio* (January), finds reasons why the work of Meunier should possess a potent attraction for our public, both general and critical, and these reasons, he says, "lie deep at the very roots of the national consciousness." "If there is anything the American prides himself upon it is his primacy in the field of latter-day industrial production, and the art of Meunier is, before all else, the epic of modern industrialism." To find subjects for his chisel and brush, Meunier went to the factory and forge, the plate-mill and the blast-furnace, coal-pit and quarry. "The apostle of work in its every form and phase, he preferred man when he appeared as an integral part of that vast fabric of effort, mortal and mechanical, which enmeshes so much of his time and energy." Conceiving his laborer and artizan as component elements of organized endeavor, he "gave them an application not alone esthetic, but social"; and this, in Mr. Brinton's view, constitutes the second reason why the work of the earnest-souled Belgian should arouse our spontaneous admiration. We read further:

Picture by courtesy of "The International Studio."

FOUNDRYMAN,

By Constantin Meunier, creator of the epic of industrialism, now appealing to the leading industrial nation.

"The number of those who would divorce art from life is happily decreasing year by year. We fortunately live in an epoch when the doors of the temple of beauty have been flung wide open, so that all may enter. Art is no longer the exclusive property of the pious, the plutocratic, or the aristocratic, but the heritage as well of the poor and the humble. It was but yesterday that Millet's homely rustics from the fresh-tilled fields of Fontainebleau made their entrance into gallery and museum; it is to-day that the valiant puddlers and foundrymen of Meunier claim a similar privilege. The picture with a purpose here gives place to an art at once more robust and more restrained, to a plastic power and verity that hark back to the age of Attic supremacy. And, like the art of the Greeks, this work is soundly objective in aspect and appeal. It is based upon accurate, concrete observation, and fearlessly typifies those social forces and ideals of which it is but the visible expression.

"You thus doubtless possess a reasonably clear conception as to the aim and scope of Constantin Meunier's contribution to contemporary art. It offers, first and last, a faithful picture of industrial conditions as they obtain in the Belgium of to-day. No concessions whatever have been made to popular prejudice regarding the function of sculpture. This work, while inherently beautiful, is disdainful of conventional charm or strict academic propriety. And yet beneath its sturdy exterior lurks a profound and exalted humanity of feeling. It was impossible, in depicting these manful victims of economic pressure and distress, utterly to withhold one's natural sympathy, and it is this quality that lends the art of Meunier its two-fold significance. You can not regard it as a mere isolated manifestation. You *must consider* it as the achievement of one who reacted strongly, and almost unconsciously, to certain specific surroundings and influences. The message of this art by no means lies wholly upon the surface."

For reasons which the writer goes on to state, "it would be difficult to mention an artist whose achievement holds for America a more inspiring and salutary message," for—

"A young nation, not oversure of its attitude toward matters of taste, we are somewhat given to affecting the super-refined and effete. In our haste to acquire a reputation for exclusive connoisseurship we not infrequently accept the ephemeral, or that which has been solidified by convention, rather than the courageously radical, and for such tendencies the rugged, forthright production of Meunier offers a wholesome antidote. What is true of the public is to a certain degree true of our artists as well. They care, as a rule, more for the manner in which a thing is said than for the thing itself, and here again the resolute integrity of Meunier's contribution will be found to contain the elements of fruitful contrast.

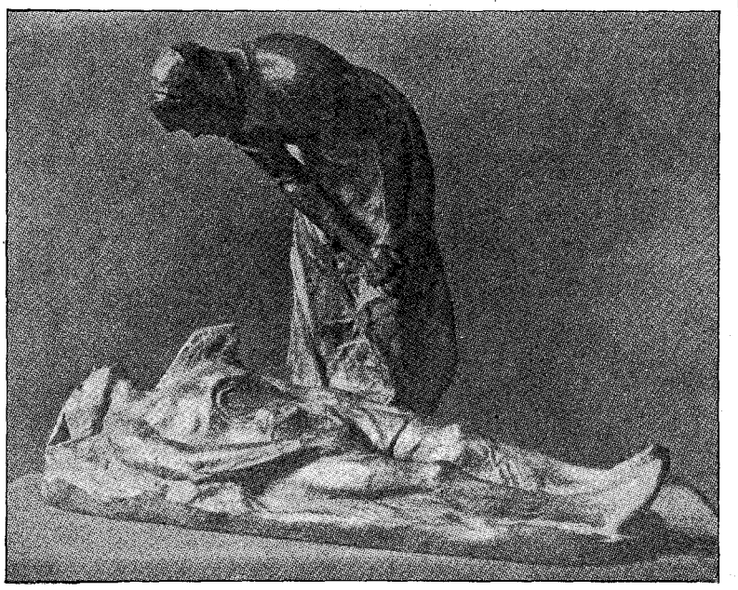
"These considerations are, however, collateral rather than fundamental, the real crux of the matter being that here is an artist who has looked at life frankly and fearlessly, who has devoted a long, arduous existence to a single phase of contemporary activity and made of it something that takes its place beside the sublime heritage of the ages. The art of Constantin Meunier, it cannot be too often repeated, is the logical continuation of the best classic and Christian traditions. It is both Greek and Gothic, and to this imperishable legacy have been added the dynamic intensity of effort and the deep humanitarianism of modern days.

"These laborers are but the sober sons of the athlete and the wrestler of Attic sculpture. Their place is at the forge and in the foundry, instead of in the stadium. Their masters are Cockerill, Krupp, and Carnegie. They have been molded out of the sinister and inspiring actualities of every-day existence. It was Meunier's invariable practise to go direct to the fountain-head of nature herself. 'Assuredly,' he once remarked with his customary profundity of conviction, 'nature is the source and basis of all artistic creation; yet it is necessary to add to her a certain grandeur of line, a significance that goes beyond mere material reality.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"PARSIFAL" FOR ALL THE WORLD

FOR TEN YEARS America has had to endure the frequent reproaches of the European press for running counter to the wishes of Richard Wagner in producing "Parsifal" —a work he desired should be heard only at Baireuth. No copyright in America interfered with its production at the Metropolitan Opera House. The sincerity of these reproaches was tested when, on December 31, the European copyright on the work expired, and the next day it was heard in Rome, Milan, and Bologna; in Madrid and Barcelona; in Paris and Charlottenburg, while Berlin waited only till the following Monday. The Metropolitan had its presentation in pursuance of the custom of several years past to give this opera particularly on religious holidays. The performance, says Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, partook of "the solemnity of the Christmastide productions of Handel's 'Messiah,'" and the audience received it in the same spirit. Mr. Krehbiel goes on to recall some facts in the history of the embargo America has refused to observe:



FIRE-DAMP.

Meunier's art offers "a faithful picture of industrial conditions as they obtain in the Belgium of to-day," and doubtless many other countries.

"An element of interest entered into the performance of 'Parsifal'—the second of this season—because of the fact that it was probably the first in the world, in the matter of time, since the legal embargo placed upon it by the copyright laws of Europe was lifted. Within a few weeks there will be scores of first performances of the solemn and beautiful drama in European cities, and there will be just as many critical revaluations. Meanwhile New Yorkers will reflect, no doubt with some complacency, that the work has been in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House for ten years (tho not yet admitted to the subscription list), and that in addition to forty-four representations in German they have enjoyed a score or so in the vernacular.

"There were three artists concerned in yesterday's performance who took part in the first, on Christmas Eve, 1903—Mr. Goritz (*Klingsor*), Mr. Reiss (*Third Esquire*), and Mr. Bayer (*First Knight of the Grail*), but the circumstance that it was the first time that the work was given without raising the question of moral right was more interesting to the few to whose minds the fact that 'Parsifal' was now free to the world presented itself. When Mr. Conried announced his intention to signalize his first season as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House by producing the work, there was a great hullabaloo in Germany, and Mme. Wagner sought to prevent the production by appeal to the courts. The effort failed, as it had to, since the work was not protected by law against performance in the United States, but all the powers affiliated sentimentally or in a business way with Baireuth united in a condemnation of Mr. Conried, and, as this writer remarked at the time, manifested a disposition to hold the American people as a whole responsible not only for a desecration of something which they looked upon as a little more than sacrosanct, but of robbery also. The mildest term applied to Mr. Conried's act, for which there was no defense in moral decency, was that it was 'legalized theft.' It was not that, for among civilized peoples thievery can not be made lawful; it was simply an appropriation of property for which, owing to the absence of a convention between Germany and the United States touching dramatic performing rights, neither law nor equity provided means of hindrance or punishment. The controversy is almost forgotten now, but it will always remain an interesting fact in the history of 'Parsifal' that Mr. Conried was able to perform it eleven times in one season and that the receipts for these performances averaged nearly $17,000 each.

"It is not likely that the excitement which the many European representations of 'Parsifal' will create will have an appreciable effect upon the New York performances. The management has been able to count on it for three profitable holiday audiences ever since it was incorporated in the repertory of the Metropolitan, and the artistic zeal of Mr. Hertz and the German contingent in the company has been a guaranty year after year for admirable performances."

The music critic of the London *Nation*—Mr. Francis Toye—breaks out against what he calls "the whole 'Parsifal' school of thought," and calls it "vicious," because "likely to have the same effect on our theater, and consequently on our civilization, as 'temperance' legislation has had on English public houses."

"The school of thought is really founded on Hermann Bahr's praise of Baireuth as having 'nothing in common with the infamous "everydayness" of our civilization.' Now I am not concerned to deny the infamy, the vulgarity, the commercialism of our civilization, which I detest as heartily as anybody. Nor yet do I deny that a pilgrimage, as made by many enthusiasts to Baireuth, is often a beautiful thing. Pilgrimage, in fact, as Dr. Johnson truly observed, 'may be reasonable or superstitious, according to the principles upon which it is performed,' and we of modern England do not recognize its value sufficiently.

"But to recognize this fact is not by any means to admit the Baireuth contention that a pilgrimage is necessary to a proper appreciation of a certain portion of Wagner's music. Indeed, as this particular pilgrimage is decidedly expensive, people of ordinary means have hitherto been faced by the practical impossibility of undertaking it at all, with the result that 'Parsifal' was to the middle-class as much a synonym for luxury as a 80 horse-power motor-car or furs of sable.

"Indeed, the result of the 'Parsifal' school of thought, were it generally accepted, would be to divorce all great art from everyday life, even more than is the case at present; and this is surely the worst thing that could possibly happen. Nothing is more distressing than to consider the abyss by which art and life are sundered under modern conditions. Art, in fact, is become a luxury, and musical art a very expensive luxury, instead of a necessity, for every normal, educated human being. The mere fact that people ask questions such as: 'Are you musical?' or 'Do you like pictures?' proves how low our esthetic standard is. It ought to be considered as silly to ask a man questions of this kind as to inquire whether he 'liked sleep,' or was an invariable eater. That every human being is capable of different degrees of sound- and color-appreciation is, obviously, true enough. But that every man, woman, and child, with the exception of a few freaks, takes pleasure in sound and color to some extent is more obvious still. In fact, these questions are precisely similar to the mid-Victorian formula: 'Do you keep up your reading?'—except that as, nowadays, everybody reads, the remark seems unnecessary and idiotic even to the most maiden of ladies in the most cathedral of cities. Still it is, in reality,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no more ridiculous than the others. Unfortunately, many people, intelligent people, still regard the arts, especially the hearing and the practise of music, as they used to regard the reading of books, to wit, as something very solemn and rather mysterious, for which a very definite time must be put aside."

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK OF TO-DAY

FOR THE BOY of to-day "the age of romance is not only dead, but almost a forgotten memory." If anyone doubts the truth of Mr. George Edgar's assertion, let him quiz the next boy he meets about Marryat, Fenimore Cooper, Mayne Reid, or Henty, and he will find these books are no longer his cherished possession. Twenty or thirty years have almost completely altered his reading. In that far-away time he "dwelt in a world of romance—a world rapidly coming to an end with the advance of the more materialistic conception of life then startling the vision of adults." His heroes, we are reminded, were Indians, cowboys, pirates, smugglers, highwaymen, and soldiers of fortune. "His literature had to smell of gunpowder if it dealt with the earth; the reek of blood shocked his nostrils if the book dealt with the sea." In the London *Chronicle* Mr. Edgar tries to evoke this vanished figure to stand him beside his more sophisticated brother of to-day:

RETURN OF THE MINERS.

There is no phase of industrial activity with which Meunier does not evince first-hand familiarity.

"In my day we still believed in the Spanish Main and pirate ships flying the *Jolly Roger*. When the spirit of rapine was abroad, richly laden Spanish galleons still had their decks made slippery with newly shed blood. We had scarcely faith in the existence of the highwayman thirty years ago, but we were near enough to the reign of the coach, and the era of travel along the lonely road, to believe in such pinchbeck heroes as *Dick Turpin, Moll Cutpurse, Sixteen String Jack, Galloping Dick*, and *Jerry Abershaw*. At the same time our faith gave us confidence in the power of one Englishman to account for four 'frog-eating Frenchies.'

"Our tiniest wooden heart of oak was quite capable of dealing with three first-class frigates of the line, if they were built across the Channel, and bringing them as prizes round the coast of Dover. Most of all, we were of opinion that any soldier might determine the conclusion of a battle by his individual prowess. It was quite easy for the gallant hero to step from the thin red line and engage a score of dervishes at the mouth of the pistol or the point of the sword, without being exhausted, perturbed, or annihilated. In my day, judging from the boys' books, the English were indeed of the salt of the earth.

"To-day, this outlook scarcely appears in the modern boy's book, tho a few of the old narratives survive as interesting examples. The change began with the rise of Jules Verne. With an insight amounting almost to prophetic vision, the great French story-teller anticipated most of our latter-day scientific and much of our mechanical development. Flying, ballooning, motoring, mining, submarine navigation, were all prest into the service of his romances. He anticipated with the eyes of a seer several new forces ere yet the world of men had begun to think of applying them. Jules Verne in his day confessedly set out to astonish the boy, and succeeded in doing so. He applied modern science to the old romance in much the same spirit Mark Twain displayed in applying it when he sent the Yankee to the 'Court of King Arthur.' More than interesting to recall is the fact that the wild escapades in Verne's books meant to astonish readers as appalling flights of imagination have become the actual and even commonplace achievements of our own day. Scarcely a single one of his flights of fancy has not been duplicated as part of the ordinary routine of our daily lives.

"To-day the subjects Jules Verne made his own are the standbys in boys' fiction. Leviathan warships, boats traveling under the sea, flight through the air, destruction from above, private vehicles rushing along the roads at sixty miles an hour, explosion by electricity, destruction by projectiles slung with enormous force through miles of space, all go into the stock-pot of the man who makes stories for the boys of to-day."

Mr. Edgar stands by with a sort of fearful wonder at the amount of technical description welded into the modern fiction for the boy. His solicitude goes even further:

"His head must indeed buzz with mere mechanical lore. The things he took on trust from Cooper, Marryat, and Mayne Reid thirty years ago would not be accepted by the reader of 1913. All the old romantic puppets are dead. Photographs display the Indian as an inglorious person, wearing the white man's cast-off clothes and battered silk hats. As boys we have no respect for Zulus, for we well know a black race of people can neither be fierce nor savage if it is content to dress in cheap and crude imitation of the Western dude. The whole business of the Spanish Main, galleons laden with doubloons, pirates boarding doomed vessels, decks with scuppers running blood, cannot be visualized in our matter-of-fact day. The boy demands the modern steamship and wireless telegraphy, long-range gunnery, and destruction carried on three miles away from the conquering forces, and sees that he gets them.

"As for your highwaymen, the most you can do for the minor fiction lover of to-day is a little obscure train-robbing in the wilds of America, and he is even getting suspicious of the bare existence of the few remaining solitudes. Impossible to make the modern youth take an interest in the flight of *Dick Turpin* from London to York, when he knows full well the man would now be pulled up by telegraph before he reached Barnet. So we may travel right along the line.

"The boy's romance of to-day is literal, technical, tight, efficient, and matter of fact. There is less blood in it and more machinery. The author has substituted technical education for the old romance because the boy demands it. Writers who deal with the gay North Road, the Spanish Main, the running of contraband goods, and the burning of prairie homesteads are swept aside and their works are regarded as impossible. Even Jules Verne is old-fashioned. The boy approaches his fiction, looking through the eyes of a professor of science, and in method is as critical as a highly trained engineer. An examination of a selection of the books in the juvenile class produced in 1913, remembering the stories that passed for boys' fiction thirty years ago, proves more than any other comparison we could cite that the age of romance is not only dead, but almost a forgotten memory."

Whatever others may think of this change, Mr. Edgar has few tears to shed. Indeed, he contents himself by calling it merely "a fascinating yet out-of-the-way illustration of the way the world has changed and is changing."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW PHASE IN COLLEGE THEATRICALS

THE COLLEGE that fostered Webster might be expected to cling to the traditions of a conservative past, but Dartmouth has dashed to the fore of all American colleges in making the theater a part of its college work. The newspapers announce that a New York boy, Walter F. Wanger, an undergraduate in the New Hampshire institution, is at the head of a movement to build a college theater at Hanover, where a company made up of Dartmouth students will appear in plays which will be open not only to college students but to all the residents of the town. The project is more than a dream, for already the dramatic society of Dartmouth has frequently drawn 1,200 people at twenty-five and fifty cents for seats in a hall which will be supplanted by the new edifice. The news elements of the undertaking are given in the press dispatches:

"The theatrical venture is made possible by a gift of $100,000 from Wallace F. Robinson, Vice President of the American Shoe Machinery Company, who stipulated that the money was to be used in furthering some side of college activity other than athletics. Accordingly, Robinson Hall will be built, with the theater as the chief feature of the building.

"The theater is to be constructed along the lines of the modern playhouse, but the more or less hide-bound traditions of college dramatics have been turned down and a policy evolved which is little short of revolutionary. There is no regular theater in Hanover, but during the past year eighteen plays have been given there, among them 'The Man from the Sea,' which is shortly to be presented at the Princess Theater here in New York.

"In Dartmouth, as in most colleges, there has been for a long time a dramatic club, which several times a year presented the more or less usual college entertainments. These exhibitions generally took the form of an amateur presentation of some classic play or the performance of some amateur musical comedy or review.

"While Mr. Wanger was a candidate for the assistant manager of the Dramatic Club he obtained permission to put on a one-act vaudeville sketch. This was presented in February, 1913, and won the prize of the assistant managership for Wanger.

"As a result of the success of this attempt to present new plays, young Mr. Wanger was made director of dramatics for the summer session of Dartmouth College. During this Summer school he had the advantage of being able to present women in women's characters, and in the middle of the summer put on a bill consisting of Alfred Sutro's 'Marriage Has Been Arranged,' Synge's 'The Shadow of the Glen,' and the first American performance of Stanley Houghton's 'Phipps.'

"During the week following Easter of this year Mr. Wanger will bring to New York on a special train a company of fifty Dartmouth actors, who will appear in a Broadway theater for one week, presenting a repertory of plays which have never before been seen in New York.

"This is the first time in the history of American educational institutions that the theater has been made a part of college work. It is not Mr. Wanger's idea to present Greek tragedies and ancient comedies. He says it is his ambition to present up-to-date plays, or rather, to present plays a little bit ahead of the day.

"The audiences which the Dartmouth Theater Company plays to are exactly the audiences which the average manager hopes to get on the road. They are made up of undergraduates, members of the faculty and their families, and the townsfolk."

Viewing from afar, the New York *Times* mixes its somewhat dubious tone with mild encouragement:

"We do not remember that American college theatricals have inspired many men to take up acting for a living, but the new plan sanctioned at Dartmouth to make organized theatricals a part of the college life is extremely interesting. It indicates the belief of the younger generation in the vitality of the drama, and since, by and large, we are bound to get so much drama, it is well that the arts associated with it should be taken seriously.

"What the outcome of the Dartmouth experiment may be is purely conjectural, of course. But the institution is to have an endowed theater, and the repertory will comprise not the ancient classics, but 'plays of the day or ahead of the day.' If these are to tend toward the pessimism of some of the European dramatists of this hour the repute of Dartmouth will not be increased by its theater, but it is easy to see how, when the artistic impulse and the enthusiasm of youth are held in wise restraint, a college theater, open on occasions to the outsiders, may become a useful institution. The venture, therefore, will be watched with interest, especially as the recent theatrical experiments in some of the New England towns have been directed with good judgment and have promised to be influential in the development of good taste."

WHO SHALL TEACH THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY?—Viscount James Bryce, so well known in America, has lately mourned over the English schoolboy's carelessness of learning,

LE GRAND MINEUR.

It would be difficult to mention an artist, says Mr. Christian Brinton, whose achievement holds for America a more inspiring and salutary message than that of Constantin Meunier.

his inability to display the quality of faithfulness and energy that once distinguished him. One of his proposed remedies puzzles the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"We are a little surprized that the Viscount should couple with his criticisms a demand for a larger use of women as instructors in British schools. There is a large and growing minority in the United States, where we have a practical experience of this larger use of women, that calls for the employment of more men for the teaching of boys. It is argued by this minority that manliness, as men know it, is what boys can not absorb from the feminine influence, that ethical standards of the two sexes are not uniform in fact as they are in theory, and that the wrestling thews that throw the world are best developed by men as teachers.

"If too little of teaching by women makes mollycoddles of English boys, and too much of it makes mollycoddles of American boys, science would seem to be astray. At any rate, the views of Viscount Bryce are of interest to all English-speaking peoples, and are bound to be stimulative of wholesome agitation everywhere."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PUTTING HIS CONGREGATION TO SLEEP

DOUBTLESS enough preachers are successful in putting auditors to sleep, but few, or perhaps no more than one, would confess this as his guiding purpose. The case, however, is not as frivolous as is indicated by the opening statement, tho Mr. Bruce Barton, who draws the picture, fills it out rather unecclesiastically by imaging "a church whose altar is a fire-box, its chancel-rail a curbstone, and its pulpit a hydrant." Its location is Madison Square, New York, and the preacher's name is Chaplain Frederick Rotzler, who has been in possession of his charge for twenty-one years. The audience are "down-and-outs," and the hoarse anthem they sang on Christmas eve—just outside the range of the carols by the illuminated tree in the middle of the square—was "the angel's song, peace on earth, good will toward men." "But even an angel would hardly recognize it," adds Mr. Barton, who gives in *The Continent* (Chicago) an account of Chaplain Rotzler's work:

"THE CHAPLAIN" OF MADISON SQUARE.

The front pew is the most popular in this church, for the holders get the first "sleep tickets."

"Twenty-one years ago he was preaching in that spot to an audience made up of equal portions of those who expected to sleep in the neighboring hotels and those who were certain to sleep in the park, when a man pushed through the crowd and dropt some money into his hand. He tried to return the money, but the man had vanished. And the chaplain's gaze, following the path which he had taken, came sharp against the figure of a poor wretch buttoning a newspaper inside his ragged jacket—and stopt. The search for the man who had given the money was ended; here was the man who needed. When the sermon was ended the chaplain gathered out of his audience the fifteen or twenty vestless and stockingless ones, marched them across town to a cheap lodging-house, and, using the money which had been given him, put them to bed.

"By what channels news is spread through the unwashed world even the police have not discovered. On the next Sunday night the chaplain found himself confronted with a ready-made audience of fifty unshaved, homeless men, lined up in a ragged column of fours. That night at the end of his sermon he passed the hat, and again the ragged portion of his congregation was provided for by the better fed. And every Sunday night since and every Wednesday night as well he has preached there bareheaded in the heart of the square. On one side, marshaled into a rude column, the bedless horde has waited, their gaze wandering from the face of the preacher to the faces of those other listeners opposite, who from time to time slip forward to drop their contributions in the preacher's hands. It is the only church I know of where the front pew is more popular than any other, for he who stands first in line receives the first bed check, and many a cold night the back row, having stood until midnight, finds the checks exhausted and returns to its dreary all-night march."

The sermon these men hear is "not such as any other church on Fifth Avenue would pay regularly to hear, but those who stop a moment or more to listen are visibly imprest, partly by the sermon, partly with the fiftyfold text." We read:

"Here is a lover and his lass; she leaves him on the corner for a moment while she steps across to give their pittance. He is a shipping-clerk and she works all day long in one of the department stores. They can not afford the luxury of many charities, but they have this one, and every Sunday night for more than two years they have stopt to drop their mite. A white-fronted clubman pauses with his two companions, and as they reach into capacious pockets for their change you hear him tell the history of the chaplain. 'It don't make any difference how cold it is,' he says; 'it may be down to zero, but this fellow's always here. I've been seeing him now for years, and I tell you he does more good than any church in this town.' They pass on, and a group of light-hearted young fellows stop their laughing to listen for a moment, contribute their few pennies, and go on more quietly. An automobile halts to allow a pretty girl to step down; she offers her contribution, goes back, and is whisked away into the night. The chaplain neither asks for the contributions nor acknowledges them; he stands there upright and dignified, a conscious representative of the Almighty. And his sermon goes on to the end unhalted either by the shopgirl or the daughter of the millionaire. There is a benediction delivered while the crowd stands hats in hand, and then 'God Be with You Till We Meet Again' sung from throats long ago burned out.

"'Tull we meet; tull we meet agin,' the musty notes come forth—and as your eyes run over the serried faces of the singers you pick out here and there one who will never meet in that company again. That white-whiskered old man whose knees tremble in the chill—he has met his last defeat at the bottle; before another Sunday night he will have passed on. And the slim young chap, two rows back in the center, there is a light of resolution in his eye which was not there before the chaplain began speaking. He does not belong here, anyway; he will not be here again. The singing ceases and the chaplain distributes his checks, each one entitling the holder to a 15-cent bed. You

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

go home, for it is nearly midnight, but there is no sleep for the chaplain. From lodging-house to lodging-house he trudges on his weary round to be sure his poor 'misfortunates' are in bed. And at each bedside he pauses for a word of silent prayer.

"It is his work; he is chaplain of the sockless, confessor of the unshaved. To-night it will be four o'clock before he sleeps, and to-morrow he will be up and in the prisons or the workhouses or the hospitals, taking the magazines and fruit which he has collected from goodness knows where, speaking words of kindness and doing little deeds of help. They are his people, and it does not concern us that he speaks of them as 'poor, desponded chaps' or tells us that they travel under 'consumed names.' The love of God which he carries to them has not one single trace of self-seeking to adulterate it; if prayers in heaven are answered in the order of their sincerity, his stand high upon the list."

A MORAL SELF-INVENTORY BY THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

WHEN AN INSTITUTION that has been the object of reforming efforts takes to reforming itself, or to preaching its own need of reform, its enemies may take comfort. The Antisaloon League and Woman's Christian Temperance Union have withstood the railings of many, points out *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), but their efforts to amend the Constitution of the United States so that the manufacture, sale, and importation of liquor shall be prohibited is taken as no joke by the liquor interests. A liquor dealers' journal is quoted in what *The Christian Work* calls a "remarkable prophecy of the downfall of the liquor trade." Their "betrayal of fear" is no longer masked, and their leading journal calls upon the liquor dealers to prepare their defense, for their day of trial is frankly at hand. In these words the liquor dealers' journal presents what it avers is "a truthful statement" of how matters stand publicly on this question:

"It is always best for normal people to look at things as they are. Reality may be obscured to the sick or feeble-minded in certain circumstances, but deception is a poor evidence of friendship. Partizanship with blinded eyes only leads the way to ruin, and self-deception is the worst of all. Let us look at things as they are, and in the face of the enemy dare to consider and concede their strength. Knowing his plan of battle, we can better arrange our forces for his defeat; rightly estimating his strength, we can better provide to meet it. The prohibition fight henceforth will be nation-wide, and contemplates writing into the National Constitution a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages. To accomplish this result will require the ratification of thirty-six out of the forty-eight States in the Union. Of these nine are already in line through State prohibition—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia. The last five have been added within a period of six years. In addition to these there are eighteen States in which a major part of the people live in territory made dry by local option, in which we may be assured prohibition sentiment predominates. If the people in these States who are opposed to the liquor traffic demand it, their legislatures will undoubtedly ratify a national amendment.

"The most influential argument against prohibition is that it is not effective; that 'Prohibition don't prohibit.' This is not basic or moral; the fact of failure to enforce is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved. Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic can not save itself by declaring that government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished. We are not discussing the benefit or justice of prohibition, but its possibility and its probability in present circumstances. To us there is 'the handwriting on the wall,' and its interpretation spells doom. For this the liquor business is to blame; it seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself, it has formed alliance with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers, and backs with all of its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal, State, or national administration. Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness. That this condition is inherently and inevitably necessary we do not believe, but it has come to be a fact, and the public, which is to pass on the matter in its final analysis, believes anything bad that anybody can tell it of the liquor business. Why? Let the leaders of the trade answer. Other lines of business may be as bad, or even worse, but it is not so plainly in evidence. The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people, and must be ready for trial. Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court can not be postponed. But, as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they fear the weakness of their defense that they fear to go to trial? There are billions of property involved, and an industry of great employing and taxpaying ability; but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic-liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things. The writer believes that prohibition is theoretically wrong, but he knows that theories, however well substantiated, may be overthrown by conditions, as has often been done in the world's history. In this country we have recently swept aside one of the fundamental theories of the framers of our Constitution in going from representative to direct government; we are on the verge of universal instead of male suffrage, and there is a spirit abroad which recks little of tradition, of precedent, or of vested rights; and on liberty used licentiously and destructively it will work short shrift. Prepare the defense, friends; make your case ready for court, the trial can not be postponed!"

THE CONVERSION OF GOVERNOR PATTERSON

THE TRANSFORMATION of Saul of Tarsus into Paul the Apostle irresistibly occurs to writers in the religious press when they consider the conversion of ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson to belief in Christ, the making over of his private life, and his complete change of front on the liquor question. "The same power that smote Saul to the ground brought this modern statesman to the dust of repentance," says one, while another wonders at the similar "suddenness and completeness of overturn." The country's "ablest champion of the liquor interests" now declares from the platform that he is marching under the same flag with the Antisaloon League, "actuated by the same desire to destroy the traffic in liquor and redeem a nation from its curse." The message accompanying Governor Patterson's veto of the prohibition bills passed by the Tennessee legislature is said to have been "regarded as the strongest argument ever put forth by the friends of liquor." But "no refutation of saloon apologies could be more convincing," declares *The Continent*, than "refutation from the same lips that uttered them." And the eloquent ex-Governor has sworn himself "an everlasting enemy" to fight with tongue and pen and influence "not alone against the saloons of Tennessee but against the saloons of America."

The story of Governor Patterson's conversion is perhaps best told by the man chiefly responsible for it, the Rev. J. L. Weber, D.D., of Memphis, Tenn. While Malcolm R. Patterson was in politics, says Dr. Weber in *Zion's Herald* (Boston),

"he was surrounded by influences that made him the champion of the liquor interests of the State. He was forced into close and intimate relations with men of convivial habits and sometimes of low ideals. He made compromise with his home training, and while never a habitual drinker, he was often overcome and led into debauchery that was repulsive to his best nature. It was while on one of these debauches that he was humiliated by arrest and exposure. That humiliation was God's opportunity."

God's—and Dr. Weber's, it seems. For, as this Memphis Methodist pastor modestly tells the story in another account in *The Congregationalist* (Boston):

"It was during his humiliation that my acquaintance with him began. I had always opposed him in his political ambitions and had never spoken to him; but my heart went out to him in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

great sympathy in his public shame. I was divinely led to approach him through a letter in which I urged him to seek the favor of God, and assured him that honest repentance would bring him to his Heavenly Father. I tried to show him what Jesus Christ is to the man who realizes himself a sinner. I received a courteous and appreciative reply. That led to other correspondence and to interviews. He made a bold decision and took his stand for God."

From this account we learn of the remarkable effect of the news in Tennessee, where Mr. Patterson "had for some years been leading the forces opposed to the churches." The first fruits of repentance were the popular ex-Governor's emphatic declarations in favor of the liquor-law-enforcement bills under consideration by the State legislature. Here was a sensation, but nothing compared to what followed. As Governor Patterson "studied the liquor question from the viewpoint of a Christian he was forced to abandon his former opinions and to accept prohibition as the only remedy for the great evil." He announced this in a law-enforcement speech in Murfreesboro, saying "that he was able to make the change by power given him from above."

EX-GOVERNOR MALCOLM R. PATTERSON,

The former supporter of a regulated liquor traffic, whose conversion to Christianity was followed by his outspoken advocacy of Prohibition.

"Tennessee was shaken by this announcement as never before in her history. The liquor people realized that their outlawed business was at an end. While some church people have doubted his sincerity, the liquor people have never for one moment questioned it. His stand has settled the question of prohibition for Tennessee."

Questions as to the genuineness and permanence of Governor Patterson's conversion are no longer asked where he has spoken, or in Memphis, where "the daily walk and conversation of the man answers all questions." And the effect of the conversion will be felt beyond the borders of Tennessee, continues Dr. Weber:

"The calls for speeches are coming in by every mail and they come from every part of the United States. The people want to hear him.

"He is thinking seriously of closing his law office and of giving all of his time to the fight against the saloon. He is confident of victory and expects to live to see the day when there will not be a saloon on Uncle Sam's soil. When that much-to-be-desired time arrives it will be admitted that no man did more to bring it about than M. R. Patterson. . . . . .

"Nothing of recent happening has had so inspiring an effect upon the church as the conversion of Governor Patterson. But is not the church in the world to secure just such things? . . . The same power that operated during the apostolic days is operating to-day."

Governor Patterson's own story of his change of heart moved many to tears as he told it at the Columbus National Convention of the Antisaloon League, while, according to Dr. Weber, "the building rang with cries of 'Amen!' 'Glory be to God!' 'Hallelujah.'" The Governor first related a few simple facts about his life:

"I grew up in the city of Memphis, where saloons were numerous, and regarded as fixt and permanent institutions. I cannot remember to have ever heard of any movement to close them or recall any speech or newspaper article attacking them. I became a lawyer, was elected prosecuting attorney of the district, and, during my incumbency, saloons were open and licensed under the law, and were without restriction as to number. I was afterward sent to Congress, where I served six years. At this time liquor was openly sold in the restaurants of both wings of the Capitol. The convenience and comfort with which intoxicating drinks could be obtained often interfered with my own attendance, that of other members, and distracted attention from the duties of our representation."

Upon becoming a candidate for Governor, he continued, "I took a position on the liquor question in the first speech I made from which I never deviated throughout my official career." As Governor—

"I prepared a careful message and sent it to the legislature, setting forth my views and expressing the opinion that Prohibition as a governmental policy was fundamentally wrong. I thought that such a law would result in multiplying the evils of the liquor traffic instead of correcting them and holding them in check. This message . . . has been circulated as campaign material, published in liquor journals and in books, and used as arguments by those who were contesting the advance of the Prohibition sentiment."

Governor Patterson then described the spiritual change he had experienced. As *The Continent* quotes the speech:

"My life has had deep sorrows. My soul has been tossed on the waves of angry seas. I have seen the trail of liquor everywhere. Going through life I have seen it drag down many of the associates of my boyhood, blasting their hopes and consigning them to untimely graves. I have seen its forked lightning strike my first-born, the child of my young manhood, and I have borne with him the suffering and tried to help him in his brave but sometimes melancholy struggle for redemption. At last I have felt its foul and stealthy blow as it turned upon me its deadly and shaming wrath—upon me who had pleaded before the people for its very existence.

"All this I knew and felt without a revelation of the deep pathos and the meaning of it all. I needed help, for I was groping and my feet were stumbling in the dark. Deep in humiliation, tortured and condemned in my own esteem, I thought of the oft-repeated phrases about the power of the human will to resist temptation and I found them as unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream.

"When logic failed and reason gave no answer I cast aside all pride of opinion, all thought of what the world might say or think, and went to the throne of Almighty God. There, on bended knees, I asked for light and strength and they came. The curtains of the night parted and the way was clear. I arose a changed man. An invisible hand has led me on to where the vision is unobscured. From a critic of others, I looked within. From an accuser I became a servant in my own house to set it in order. From a vague believer in the guidance of divine power, I have become a convert to its infinite truth. From an unhappy and dissatisfied man, out of tune with the harmony of life and religion, I have become happy and content, firmly anchored in faith and ready to testify from my own experience to the miraculous power of God to cleanse the souls of men."

Then the ex-Governor paid his respects to the institution he had once so ably defended:

"It stands a convicted felon, and must receive the sentence of the law. It must go never to return, and, with the going of the saloon, liquor itself should go.

"I favor Prohibition in any form that will either reduce or destroy the liquor traffic. I favor it personal-wide, town-wide, State-wide, nation-wide, and world-wide."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Safe and Easy with Firestone Non-Skid Tires

A sign like this will never alarm the motorist whose car carries Non-Skid Tires.

He knows he can trust to the sharp angles and hollows of the Non-Skid tread. He relies on the lively clutch of the rubber which holds without retarding.

He will tackle the steep, slippery grade or the rough, sharp turn with the confidence of experience, because he, like thousands of Firestone users, has tested the tread. He knows its tough resilience and how it increases service with safety.

To make your car run best and longest at least cost of upkeep and least wear on mechanism, specify Firestone Non-Skids.

Firestones are made in all types, but are alike in quality of service because they are alike in principle.

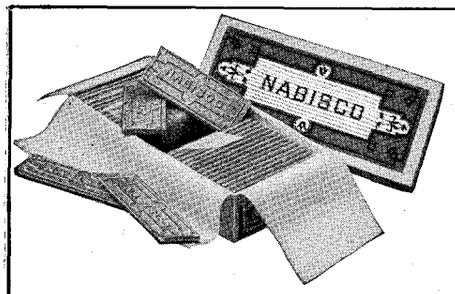
Wrapped tread construction—built layer on layer, the two-cure process which insures a unit-wall of sturdiness and makes possible double inspection—these are among the factors for certainty in building and security in use. They make Firestones imperative for ease of mind and safety in all seasons, anywhere.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—All Large Cities

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Pneumatic Tires, Truck Tires, Pleasure Electric Tires, Carriage Tires, Fire Apparatus Tires, Rims, Tire Accessories, etc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

A tempting dessert confection, loved by all who have ever tasted them. Suitable for every occasion where a dessert sweet is desired. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ADORA

Another charming confection—a filled sugar wafer with a bountiful center of rich, smooth cream.

FESTINO

An ever-popular delight. An almond-shaped dessert confection with a kernel of almond-flavored cream.

CHOCOLATE TOKENS

Still another example of the perfect dessert confection. Enchanting wafers with a most delightful creamy filling—entirely covered by the richest of sweet chocolate.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Save the Voice

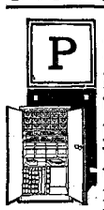
Save the lungs. Relieve hoarseness and coughing spells. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** **IT ONLY COSTS** one cent to learn *our unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1914 model bicycles. **FACTORY PRICES** *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town. **RIDER AGENTS** everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels,** lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. W-172 **CHICAGO**

Globe Cabinet Safe



PROTECTION and privacy unite to make the Globe Cabinet Safe popular and valuable; its value is a fact at once apparent to all who use one.

Its steel construction guards against fire risk, while its combination or key lock, secures private papers from prying eyes.

The inside arrangement can be made up to suit individual requirements, which are illustrated in the Globe Cabinet Safe Catalog No. 85.

Write for it today.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Mfrs. Of Sectional Bookcases And Filing Cabinets.

Branch Stores and Local Agents almost everywhere. Where not represented, we ship freight prepaid.

Factory, Cincinnati

CURRENT POETRY

MR. CHARLES HANSON TOWNE is to be congratulated. His fourth book of verse "Beyond the Stars, and Other Poems," is decidedly better than any one of his three previous volumes. His art is as true as ever; with his accustomed skill he suggests a mood by means of a few exquisite phrases, and in addition he has gained—or, rather, learned to express, perhaps—a glowing sympathy with mankind, a sense of humanity, so to speak, that lifts him above the plane of the lyricists concerned solely with their own personal emotions. The book, beautifully made, is published by Mitchell Kennerley.

There have been many poems urging on the world the establishment of universal peace. Never has the problem been considered more thoughtfully in verse than in the lines that follow.

Peace

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

There is a rumor of eternal Peace;
The wonderful wild news sweeps through the world
That nevermore loud drums shall beat alarms,
Or bugles blow the awful songs of war.
There shall be silence where the sabers clashed,
And utter calm where once the cannon roared;
The Lord's green fields shall not be wet with blood,
But white with innocent daisies in the Spring;
And where the crashing cavalry once plunged
Our hearts shall hear the lyrics of the birds
When soft May mornings break in years to be.

No more shall men of alien races march
With fiery hearts and madness in their eyes
To crush their weaker brothers 'neath their heel;
Nor women wait through aching days of grief,
Through pitiless hours of barren loneliness,
For husbands and young sons to come back home.
No more shall children stir in the long nights,
Dreaming of absent fathers; and no more
Shall faithful hounds whine at bleak thresholds, sick
For one whose feet fled when the trumpets called.
White Peace, the whisper runs, shall wrap the earth,
And hushed be all the thundering cannonade.

Wise men have dreamed this dream; and I have dared
To dream it every hour of the years.
When I have stood high on some starlit hill,
And watched the moon go her great silver way
In silence that was deeper than the heav'ns;
When I have seen the majesty of night,
And in my contemplation learned that life
Was but a thread on Time's immortal loom
(My life the least of all), and nations less
Than ribbons that are fashioned at the last
In one divine, amazing, sumptuous plan,
Then I have wondered at our boast and pride,
And marveled at the shallowness of kings,
The madness of all those who rise to lead
Their little countries in tempestuous strife,
And break men's bodies, and break women's hearts.
Be swift, O laggard years, to bring that day
When Right shall be the master of old Might,
And Love with her soft processes shall see
Her hour triumphant and her legions large.
Tear down the bulwarks of incessant Hate,
And let pale Pity rise from the dull dust,
Her unfamiliar eyes two flashing stars
Emerging from the shadows of the deep.

But dream not there shall be eternal Peace,
Tho red battalions have been scattered far,

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And mighty armies lost like Autumn winds.
Call in the iron navies of the world,
And sink them in the ocean's monstrous heart;
Sunder the bastions of the universe,
The watchful forts that face the open sea;
Still we shall hear the rumors of great wars,
And see the smoke of conflict; we shall know
The old, old battle of the rich and poor—
The poor with watch-fires in the engine-room,
And regiments of children in the mills;
The rich with beacon-lights upon their hearths,
And golden domes their perfumed tents at night.
But when wild Winter bares her icy sword,
One army shall remember Valley Forge,
And tremble at the menace of the days;
One army shall meet endless Waterloos
In the long line of years that sing defeat,
And in their tattered uniforms march on,
Till Death, the last Commander, bids them halt.
There shall be desolation in their eyes,
And sorrow where they pitch their city camp;
And rags shall be the emblem of their cause—
Sad banners that reveal their very shame.

Dream not of Peace eternal till there comes
Some hour supreme when these two hosts shall meet
In a great whirlwind of high brotherhood!

With a few notable exceptions, poems in which rime and rhythm are lacking are interesting as curiosities, but negligible as literature. This is one of the exceptions.

The Two Old Men

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

There was something quaint and lovely about the two old men,
As they sat together in the crowded car.
I, and the other young people around me,
Watched them, and heard their quiet conversation.

We gathered, in that little trip down-town
Through the great city, thundering with pain,
That these two wise yet simple comrades knew
Each other long ago, and here revived,
Through some exquisite accident,
Their boyish friendship after many years.

We caught but fragments of their pleasant talk,
But quite enough to love them for the way
They both recalled the record of old times.

And I thought: When I am very old and very tired,
I hope God sends to me so naturally
An old, old crony, to renew lost days;
A comrade whom I knew when I was young,
One, unashamed as I, to show his heart
Wholly to me, unmindful of the crowd,
The curious crowd that might be all about us.

And here is a poem that may be mentioned in the same breath with one of Heine's lyrics.

Waiting

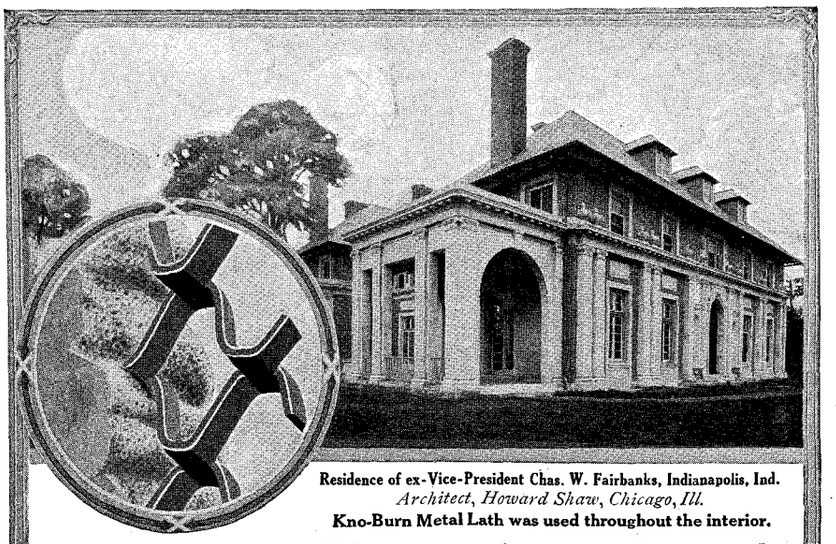
BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

I thought my heart would break
Because the spring was slow.
I said, "How long young April sleeps
Beneath the snow!"

But when at last she came,
And buds broke in the dew,
I thought of my dead love,
And my heart broke too!

The verse of Mr. John Helston is attracting much attention in England, and the critics are laying great stress on the fact that the poet is—or recently was—a mechanic. It is somewhat unfortunate that they do so, for good poetry needs no bush. Mr. Helston's work must be

(*Continued on page* 117)



Residence of ex-Vice-President Chas. W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.
Architect, Howard Shaw, Chicago, Ill.
Kno-Burn Metal Lath was used throughout the interior.

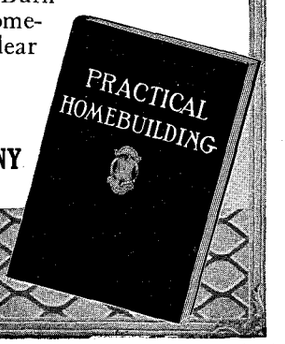
Plaster Stays Smooth
If laid on a Base that is Strong and Permanent

Kno-Burn
Expanded Metal Lath

is the strongest plaster base because its mesh construction is set at the angle of **easiest** resistance to the weight of the wall surface. It is the most permanent because the plaster settles over and around this mesh till it grips it with a "key" that grows tighter with age. Kno-Burn Metal Lath becomes an actual part of your wall as soon as the plaster is applied.

Metal lath costs no more than plaster bases that are perishable. It has the marked advantages of reducing the fire risk and resisting rust and rot. It is the modern wall foundation for interior plaster work and exterior stucco construction. Ask your architect.

Every one of you men and women who are thinking about a new home will be interested in our book on practical home-building. It is not a mere treatise on Kno-Burn Metal Lath. It covers the whole subject of home-building from the sort of site to choose clear through to the finishing touches.



Send 10 cents for postage and wrapping and ask for Booklet 709

NORTH WESTERN EXPANDED METAL COMPANY
970 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.

ZIG ZAG AUTOMATIC STROPPER

You will never enjoy the full luxury of a perfect safety razor shave until you try the ZigZag. Puts a perfect edge on every standard make of safety razor blade. A dollar invested in the ZigZag makes every shave comfortable, and pays for itself in a very short time. Simple, compact, light; lasts for years. Get a ZigZag today, and you will thank us after every shave. At your dealer's, or sent prepaid for $1, complete with Strop.

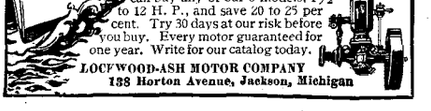
$1.00 Complete With Strop

ZigZag Sales Co.
101 Union St., Plymouth, Mich.

IS $25 WORTH SAVING?

Look at these Bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories, Trademarked and Guaranteed for one year.
Remingtons $25 to $65 Smiths $23 to $60
Underwoods $35 to $60 Royals $30 to $40
L. C. Smiths $30 to $50 Olivers $30 to $40
We have all makes. Send for Catalog and address of nearest branch office.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Save the Dealer's Profit



Why pay fancy prices when you can buy any of our 6 models, 1½ to 12 H. P., and save 20 to 25 per cent. Try 30 days at our risk before you buy. Every motor guaranteed for one year. Write for our catalog today.
LOCKWOOD-ASH MOTOR COMPANY
138 Horton Avenue, Jackson, Michigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

See your architect now

That step insures your greatest satisfaction in the home you build this Spring. Ask him about

Hy-tex Brick

the facing-material which gives the utmost of beauty, permanence, fire-safety and comfort in all extremes of weather. And g ves them to you at the greatest economy in the long run.

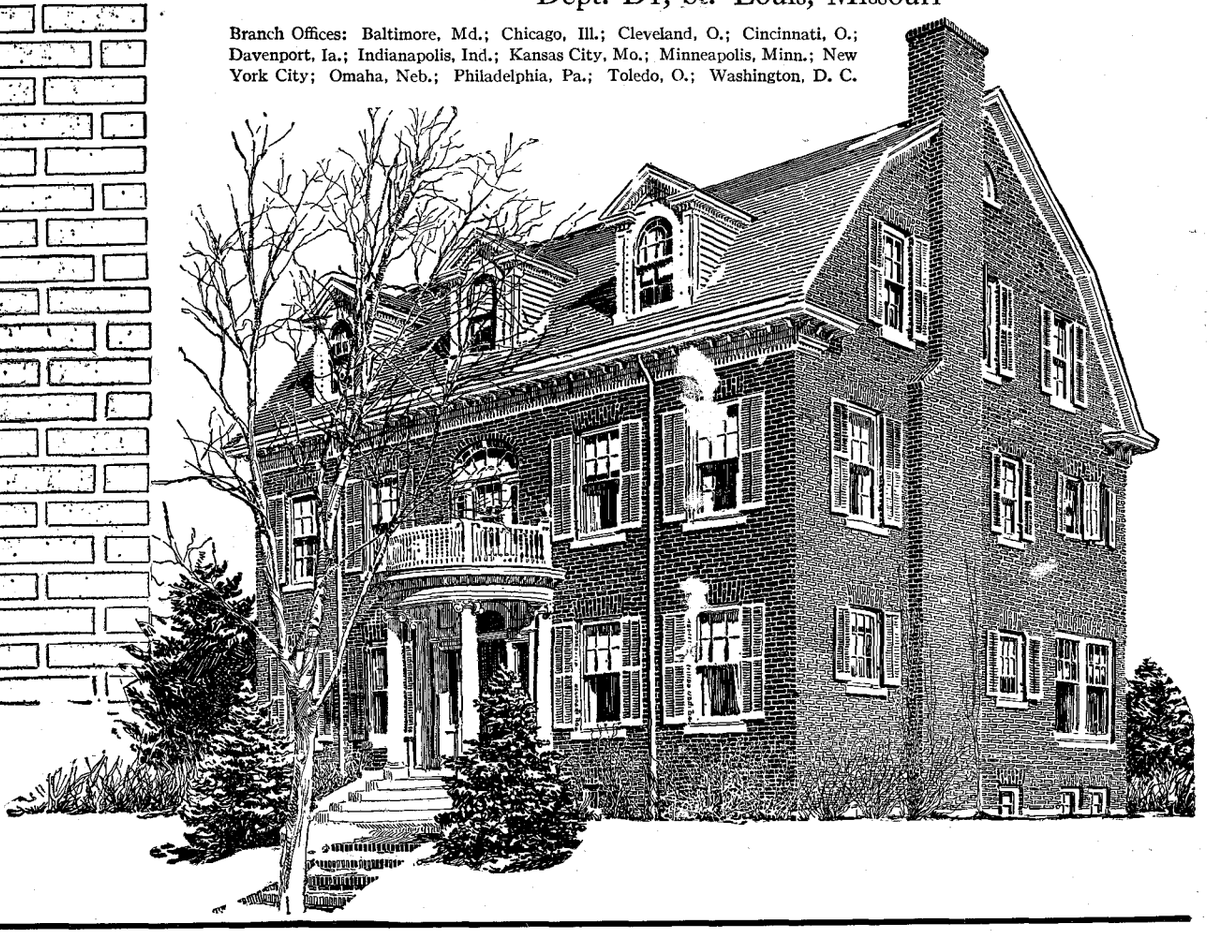
The following booklets tell you of the superiority of Hy-tex and its adaptability to all styles and sizes of homes.

"Genuine Economy in Home B ng"—a handsome, 64-page book illustrated in colors explains these savings in detail. Sent for ten cents.

"Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes" is a booklet of helpful plans for homes of moderate cost. Sent for four cents. Write for these booklets today.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY
Dept. D1, St. Louis, Missouri

Branch Offices: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 115)

judged on its merits, without regard to anything phenomenal about its origin. The Macmillan Company has published his "Aphrodite, and Other Poems." Much of Mr. Helston's work is marred by his insistent didacticism, and by his fondness for archaic and "poetic" terms. He is at his best when he describes wild nature, and the two poems which we quote below show keen and sympathetic observation and real power over language. We regret that the first poem contains the objectionable word "ofttimes."

Wayfarings

BY JOHN HELSTON

I love all roads that have green sides of grass,
Where giant purple knapweeds, dark and wild,
Still nod their shaggy welcome when I pass,
Above pale clover flowers.
I used to think they loved me, as a child;
And tho they have forgotten now, alas,
And now they only nod where once they smiled,
I wander there for hours.

I love such ways as lead where no one knows—
Nor cares, but I; where once the Roman trod,
Where spreading hogweed stands in stately rows,
Nor woodbine breezes cloy.
It may be Fancy, or it may be God—
A sense is ofttimes with me then that goes,
Past where the larks their utmost song unload,
Beyond the heights of joy.

I love all goings westward when the way
Is girt about with evening; when low gleams
Are yet above dim woods, and yet the day
Lingers tho night appears.
Within my soul a yearning sadness teems.
From Twilight comes it, then? From God it may.
But certain there is then with me that seems
Beyond the depths of tears.

In Autumn

BY JOHN HELSTON

I see the sun grow old,
Grow gray and old, and, full of quiet, creep
From the still slopes and chasmed ways of clouds
That fill the frontiers of his place of sleep:
Wan suns, that bleach the shadows cast
On stubble-fields all day with mist of gold,
Where evenings—each one earlier than the last—
From golden mist prepare their paler shrouds,
As nightfall gathers stars with viewless hand,
So death goes wide and gathers in the dusks:
The sharp white breath of morning on the land
Gleams whiter for the empty chestnut husks.

Here is one of the most effective bits of impressionistic verse that we have seen for some time. It appeared in *The Poetry Review*.

Nocturne

BY PERCY HASELDEN

Pale drifting pools of silver mist
Lie on the dank and sullen land,
While Jack-o'-lanterns, hand in hand,
With fleeting shadows, turn and twist.

Here, from the gauze-hung silent wood,
Flits the shy bat on crooked wings;
And some late-roving sedge-bird sings
Along the marshland solitude.

Beyond the pallid drifting mist
Rises the little Gothic town—
Its lamps seem fireflies on a gown
Of ever-deep'ning amethyst.

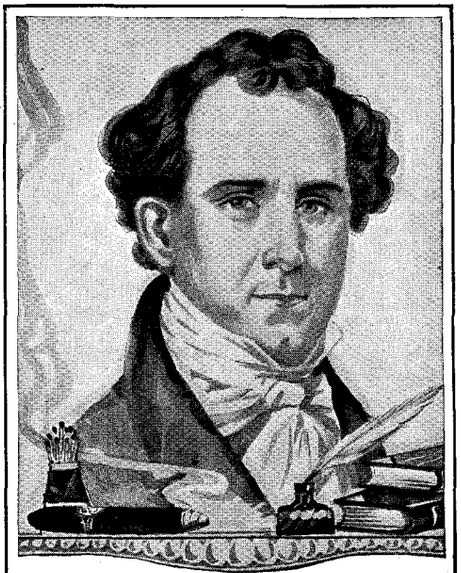
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FARMERS WHO KNOW HOW

WHILE breaking the end of a boiled egg in a London restaurant Frederick C. Howe chanced upon a clue to a story that seems to reveal the secret of agricultural progress for our American farmers as a class and point the way to a solution or the serious problem of food production. Mr. Howe noticed some mysterious letters stamped on the egg, and asked the head waiter to explain their meaning. The waiter said the egg came from Denmark, and the stamp was a guaranty of freshness. "England, you know," he added, "buys her eggs, butter, and bacon from Denmark. The English people use their land for hunting, sir." The waiter told Mr. Howe of the struggle of the Danish farmers against poor soil, bad weather, and many other difficulties, and explained that by using the best methods of soil cultivation, dairying, and poultry-raising, and by selling their products and buying supplies through cooperative societies, they achieved prosperity for themselves and reduced poverty to the minimum in the towns and cities. The prospect of finding a good story to bring back to America looked favorable to Mr. Howe, and he immediately set out to dig up the facts. What he discovered is contained in an article in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, from which we quote in part:

I went down into the heart of old London, down into the crooked streets near the Bank of England, through which the uttermost corners of the earth pulsate, and finally found the offices of the Danish Export Society. The head waiter had told me all about it, too. I found that his story was correct. The office was not unlike a thousand other offices, only it was run for the farmers of Denmark. It was the London agency of the cooperative society through which millions in Danish farm produce are distributed to Great Britain every year. A private company had previously had the contract, but it became a monopoly. Then it cut down the prices it paid the Danes for their bacon and raised the prices to consumers in England. This was bad for the farmers; it was bad for their reputation. So the farmers got together and organized a cooperative export company to sell their own produce to their own customers. By so doing they kept the profits to themselves. They also protected their trademark by insuring goods that were up to the standard

My interest in Denmark increased. Here was a country that seemed to have really learned a way to put monopoly out of business without putting anybody in jail. The next day I was in Hamburg, and after a daylight journey across Denmark I landed in Copenhagen. And as I crossed the sandy country, dotted with villages and innumerable schoolhouses and churches, I



JOSIAH QUINCY
CIGAR
The Smoke of Consolation

In introducing the Josiah Quincy cigar to the readers of "The Literary Digest," I present a cigar made from absolutely pure Havana filler, with a genuine shade-grown Connecticut wrapper.

Having been a large dealer in fine cigars and tobaccos for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending the Josiah Quincy to the best of judges.

We want you to compare this cigar with any 2 for 25c or 15c cigar that you are accustomed to smoking—by testing *both* at the same time, under the same conditions. You yourself will then be the best judge of the result.

Exact Size

THE SMOKE OF CONSOLATION

The Josiah Quincy is called "The Smoke of Consolation" for two reasons—

First, the cigar satisfies as to aroma, burning quality, and taste.

Secondly, it is consoling to smoke a good cigar that costs so little.

In order that the readers of this publication may judge the Josiah Quincy cigar for themselves, I have had twenty-five thousand packed ten in a box, and will send a box of these cigars to any address in the U. S., post paid, upon receipt of 75 cents in stamps, money order, cash or check.

If the cigars should not prove satisfactory as to price, quality and taste, return the unsmoked ones in the box with a letter stating your reasons, and I will refund your money.

This offer holds good as long as the cigars last. After that they will be sold only in boxes of fifty each, at $3.25 per box.

10 for $ .75
50 for 3.25

Send all orders to

M. L. PAGE

Department 15 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The lips that touch Welch's are all that touch mine"

We pressed from October's ripest, richest Concords their pure, purple juice; the drink that radiates good cheer and good health; that invigorates but does not stimulate.

You get Nature's best AT its best in

Welch's

"The National Drink"

The sanitary, exact Welch method of pressing the finest Concord grapes secures for you their highest quality and choicest flavor.

Order a case from your dealer for home use and you will be prepared to entertain the expected or unexpected guests with one of the many delicious punches, julep and other beverages made with it, or with Welch's "plain."

Do more than ask for "Grape Juice"—Say WELCH'S —and GET IT!

If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will ship a trial dozen pints for $3.00, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of recipes mailed free.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

got an impression of the hard struggle of the people against poverty; for the soil was obviously far from fertile.

But I did not rest in Copenhagen. I traveled on to the village where the farmer lived whose number I had copied from the shell of the egg in London. There was no great difficulty about it, and the co-operative egg society aided me. For each farmer has a number which enables his eggs to be identified. I finally found the village, and to my delight the farmer spoke English, as do many other Danes. He was greatly interested that an American should come to Denmark, and he told me the story of his country, and of his own life, which, as I found, was not unlike that of a hundred thousand other peasants.

His farm was only fifteen acres, but it was above the average in size; for out of a total of 248,000 farms in the country, 133,000 are of less than 13½ acres, while only 8,000 are more than 150 acres. There are 68,000 farms which average less than half an acre each. These are the farms of the Husmand, the men who work their own little places and are employed as hands on the estates of the large farmers. I found that a man on five acres made a very decent living for himself and his family. He had some cows and a dozen or more pigs. He produced his own vegetables and exported eggs and poultry along with his richer neighbor. But the Husmand is not a "peasant." He is really an agricultural laborer with a little patch of land of his own. Only those who own a larger farm of from 13 to 50 acres, like that of my host, are called peasants. They are not like the peasants of Germany or the farmers of England, for they almost all own their land.

There is little tenancy in Denmark; far less than in the United States. Over 89 per cent. of the farmers own their own farms. About 11 per cent. are in the hands of tenants. This is one explanation of the well-being of the country. This is one reason why the Danes are such good farmers. They work for themselves and have no fear of having their rent increased when they improve their farms as they do in England, in Belgium, and, unfortunately, to an increasing extent in America as well.

Denmark, I learned, was not unlike the other countries of Europe a generation ago. The farmers were ignorant and poor. When Germany took Schleswig-Holstein, the choicest part of the country, in 1864, the patriotism of the people was awakened. They saw that they must make the most of their little country. The change began with a new system of education, from which we might learn much in America. It was designed to stimulate interest in agriculture and things that people use in their daily lives. The school is a mirror of life and is planned as such. I attended one of the high schools, which are unlike any school I have ever seen. The courses are of five months' duration, and the boys and men attend in the winter, and the girls in the summer. The students are of all ages. There are no examinations and no text-books, and there is no uniformity in the courses offered. But I found the most wonderful enthusiasm. Nobody watched the clock. Work continued all day and even into the evening. Danish literature was taught, as were bookkeeping and business. There were classes in dairying, chemistry, and the management of cooperative societies. Danish history was emphasized, for the original motive of the school was patriotism. In the evening old and young sat around the big schoolroom and sang songs. They sat around the teacher in the classroom, eagerly absorbing his suggestions.

To attend one of these schools is the ambition of the peasants. To this they look forward. For it they save. There are forty-two of these high schools in this little state of but two and a half million people and with an area about the size of Massachusetts. The tuition, which includes board and residence for five months, is but forty dollars, and the minimum age of entrance is eighteen years, so that the students are all mature.

The high schools are important as far as they go, but they are only a part of the educational system. Denmark, says Mr. Howe, is the best educated country in the world. The totally illiterate are only two one-hundredths of one per cent., as compared with seven one-hundredths in Germany. We read on:

Just as in our own Wisconsin, democracy seems to begin its work by first making war on ignorance. It is said that a Danish peasant will go without his breakfast rather than a morning paper and will walk many miles to attend a political meeting. The Danes have a passion for politics and education. The State sends out teachers who talk to the women about domestic science and dairying. Lecturers go out from the university to teach history and politics, farm management, accounting, and everything of value to the peasant. My friend had clearly defined opinions along almost every political question under the sun and a remedy at hand for most of them. He had the most diversified knowledge of farming, of live stock, of agricultural chemistry. He was like an American baseball fan in his intimate and interesting knowledge of things. Farming was his life. He was saturated with it in a way that made it real culture. This was quite as true of others. They talked about the care of pigs and cattle as a bibliophile glows over a rare edition. Farm life is full of interest to the Dane.

Here was a second explanation of Denmark. The people are all educated and they are educated for their particular needs. Out of vocational training culture had come as a by-product.

Now, it would seem to be a task for a Sherlock Holmes to trace an egg, like millions of other eggs, from a restaurant in New York to a farm out in Illinois. But it had been very easy to trace this Danish egg from the heart of London to another country. For my peasant friend was a member of the Cooperative Egg Association, which covers all Denmark and maintains a foreign office in London, like any other big private business. The association has 40,000 peasant members, who act together, buy and sell together, and run their cooperative business, amounting to $6,000,000 a year, by little groups in the villages and by a central executive committee in Copenhagen. Each week eggs are collected from the farmers, whose mark

(*Continued on page* 120)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Cadillac two-speed direct drive axle is accepted as the most progressive motor car development of the year

Press comment abroad and at home makes that perfectly clear

It presages the trend of motor car engineering

From "The Motor" (London)

WE have always held the Cadillac in the highest esteem, and admired it as a criterional example of high-grade American construction. The charm of the dual drive to the rear axle is compelling and entrancing, and as one merely touches the little lever at the side and, on depressing and allowing the clutch to rise, finds a higher direct drive available, wonderment is aroused as to the undoubtedly simple manner in which so great an advantage has been brought about.

The luxury of driving a touring car at 20 or 25 miles an hour with a direct drive and-final gear ratio of 2.5 to 1 is quite a new fascination.

From "Motor Age" (Chicago)

ADOPTION of the two-speed rear axle by one of the larger makers of motor cars for the coming season may be taken as a criterion of the efforts that are general throughout the industry toward easier maintenance. In this case, the ease of maintenance attained is indirect, but none the less present. The effect of doubling the number of speeds obtained in the gearset is believed to make for longer life of the motor since it need not be worked on a hard pull or made to turn over so rapidly at high car speeds. In other words, the increased flexibility of the power plant is expected to result in its greater useful life.

From "Horseless Age" (N.Y.)

IT seems at least possible that the two-speed axle may confer upon the four-cylinder car sufficient flexibility and accelerative ability, without recourse to noisy geared speeds, to satisfy the public demand for these qualities, and, if this should prove to be the case, the demand for six-cylinder cars, with their somewhat more costly, more bulky, more complicated and less economical motors, might be materially reduced. It can hardly be doubted that the advent of the double-direct drive is one of the most important happenings of recent years in the automobile industry.

It is the all-absorbing topic in American and European trade and engineering circles, and the second award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac has accentuated the intense interest.

And these native and foreign engineers and editors are merely saying in technical terms what the first Cadillac owner you meet will tell you in much simpler language.

The owner of a new Cadillac—and more than 7500 of the new cars are now in operation—will tell you in blunt, plain, English, that he has never ridden in a car which compared with it.

He may not argue the merits of the two-speed direct drive principle.

He will simply say:

"Get in and ride with me and you will agree that you never experienced a sensation so much like floating through space."

And if you do ride, you will agree with him.

There have always been Cadillac owners, thousands of them, who would not concede for a moment that more money could buy a better car.

But there are thousands who go much further now.

They will not admit that any car is comparable in its riding qualities to this new Cadillac.

And there are other things as well which they will not admit.

Above all, they will not admit that there is a car which is comparable in those dominant characteristics which earned for the Cadillac the second award of the honor most sought by European makers—the Dewar Trophy.

That award stamped the Cadillac as possessing in the highest degree, those qualities which make most for all around practicability, for day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out constancy, satisfaction and service in the hands of the every-day user.

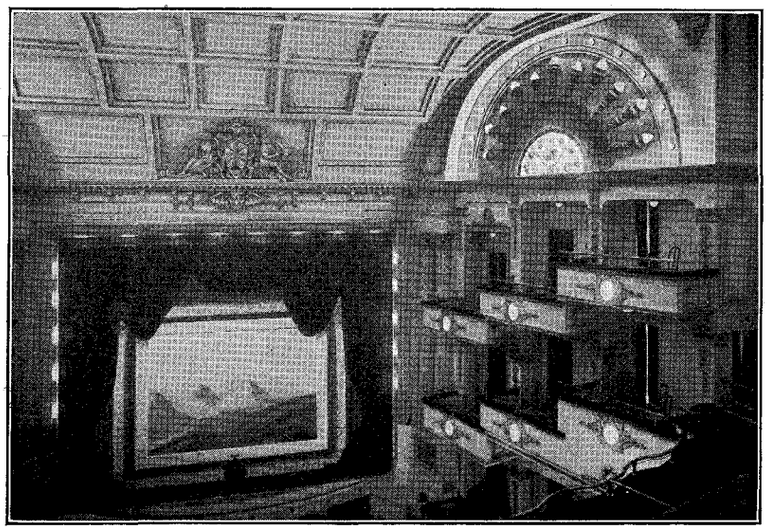
From "The Autocar" (London)

WHEN the Cadillac system of combining ignition, lighting, and engine starting in one electrical system was introduced two years ago, it was very properly regarded as a bold step, and it was certainly the most interesting innovation which had been made for a long time, while experience has shown it to be as successful as it was bold. To-day the Cadillac designers have made another innovation, which, personally, we regard as even a greater improvement than the very important one of two years ago.

After once experiencing the delight of two direct and noiseless drives one feels that it is difficult to outline an ideal car which does not contain this feature, and we feel fairly safe in asserting that the Cadillac successful reintroduction of an old idea will be followed by other makers.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Placques of Alba in front of boxes and proscenium give beauty both to decoration and illumination
Orpheum Theatre, Vancouver, B. C. James J. Donellan, Architect

What is decorative lighting?

It is harmony: soft, all-pervasive light that brings out the beauties of decorations; decorative fixtures that harmonize with the decorative scheme.

Alba Shades, Bowls, Urns, Etc.

Illumination cannot be more soft, beautiful, all-pervasive (nor more economical) than where Alba is used—made in hundreds of exquisite forms, especially designed when desired.

Test Alba in one room and learn how you can make your home better lighted and more beautiful. At your dealer's, or send his name and write for booklets—you cannot afford to be without these.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For illustrated booklet on Good Light, write for No. 60-O; for Business Light, Booklet No. 47-O; for Home Light, Booklet No. 63-O.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co Pittsburgh

Sales and Show-rooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia
St Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas
San Francisco
Macbeth Evans Glass Co Ltd Toronto

"The Domestic Blunders of Women"

A *"Mere Man"* undertakes to point out plainly to *women* their costly mistakes in managing the home, children, servants, purchasing, etc, and proposes a wise remedy - *Business Methods for the Home.* $1 postpaid from **Funk & Wagnalls Company,** New York.

FROM THE HOME OF THE STOGIE-

Right from Wheeling to you, charges prepaid. We send these high grade hand-made long filler, sanitary I-SEE-CO STOGIES

No paste heads

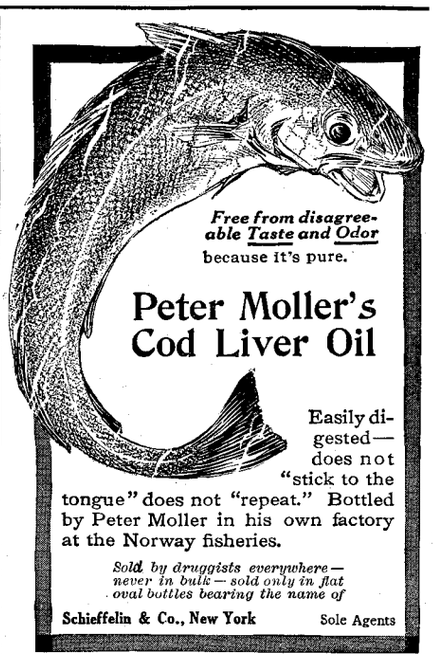
Delivered with our guarantee right from our factory

SENIOR	6in. SIZE	$3 PER 100
JUNIOR	5" "	$2" "
SLENDORA	6" "	$3" "
SLENDERITA	6" "	$2" "
AROMA (Clear Havana		$5" "
ADREMA Filler Cigars)		$3.50 "

References, any local bank, Dun's or Bradstreets

TO THE HOME OF THE SMOKER

Isenberg Cigar Co.
Wheeling, W. Va.



Free from disagreeable Taste and Odor because it's pure.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

Easily digested—does not "stick to the tongue" does not "repeat." Bottled by Peter Moller in his own factory at the Norway fisheries.

Sold by druggists everywhere—never in bulk—sold only in flat oval bottles bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York Sole Agents

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 118)

they bear with the date of delivery, so that any complaint can be traced. The eggs are first gathered by circles, then by districts. They are finally sent to Copenhagen for export. The collection is not unlike the postal service in its operation. Each farmer is credited by the association with the eggs delivered by him and is paid at the price realized in London, less the expenses of delivery, which amount to very little, because all the middlemen have been eliminated. The farmer really sells directly to the consumer. The eggs must be strictly fresh. They are submitted to examination by electric light, and if the eggs are not up to standard the farmer is fined.

In consequence of their quality Danish eggs bring fancy prices. They are better packed than any others and are carefully graded. By these means the Danish farmer has increased the price of his eggs just as he has more than doubled the price of his butter by the same careful attention to details.

When the cooperative movement started the excess of eggs exported over those imported amounted to $2,000,000. By 1909 it had increased to $7,000,000 a year. During the same period the number of fowls increased from 5,900,000 to 11,800,000.

We are taught to believe that efficiency can only be secured by monopoly. It is assumed that any cooperative control of industry must be wasteful. Yet the million and a half farmers of Denmark disprove this. On their own initiative, they have organized themselves into every kind of cooperative business, to carry on transactions which run into the millions of dollars every year. They do it with the economy and efficiency of the most highly organized private business. And they do it through cooperation, and not through Socialism. They buy what they need at wholesale and they sell to themselves at retail in the same way. Thus the farmer gets all that he makes. He has got rid of one middleman after another, and deals almost as directly with his customers as did his ancestors a hundred years ago at the village fair.

I found cooperation everywhere. The movement is only thirty years old, but in that time Denmark has been changed from a barren country, in which the peasants were not different from those of Germany, into the world's agricultural experiment station. Little by little I learned the story of the transformation; a story that makes poverty seem a crime in a country with the resources of our own; a story that suggests a vision of the unfathomed possibilities and talents of the ordinary man. Further than this, it shows how easily poverty can be cured by law rather than by charity, and this is the big thing this little country teaches to all the world.

The change began with butter and cheese. Prior to 1881, each farmer made his own butter and marketed it, just as he does in many parts of America to-day. Finally a number of farmers got together and erected a cooperative dairy. The success was so immediate that other farmers followed suit. In thirty years' time 1,200 cooperative dairies had been built by the the peasants, with a membership of 158,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

farmers, who own three-quarters of the cattle of Denmark. There is a creamery for every three miles of territory. Nearly 95 per cent. of the farmers owning cattle are members of these cooperative dairies.

Then the individual creameries were organized into districts, which later formed a central organization for handling the product for export. England is poorer by a million dollars a week because she fails to butter her own bread. This is the sum she pays Denmark for butter alone.

Mr. Howe's host had only a half dozen cows, but that didn't keep him from having the same facilities for marketing as did the great estate owner near by. He bred the best butter- and cheese-producing cattle. They were stall-fed, and the stalls were kept clean and sanitary. To continue:

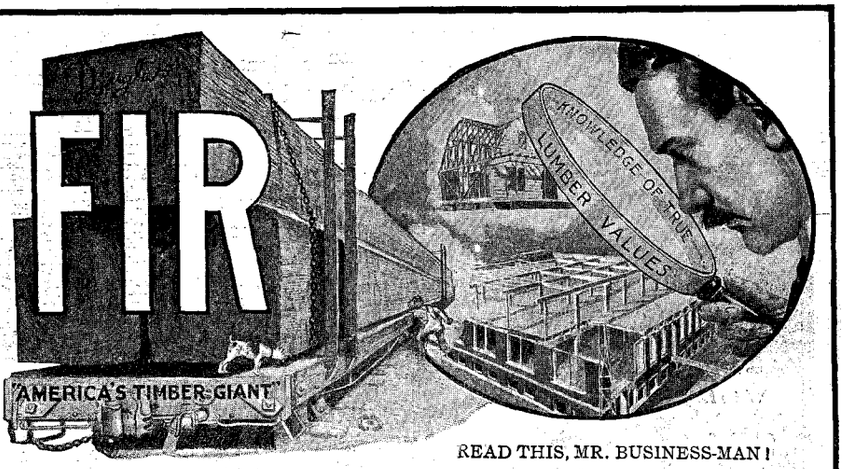
The bacon business was a by-product of the cooperative dairy. The skim-milk from the dairy was a loss, so the thrifty farmer delivers fresh milk to the dairy to be made into butter and cheese and brings back skim-milk to the farm to be fed to the hogs. But the hogs had to be slaughtered, and the private slaughter-houses were costly and unsatisfactory. So the peasants organized cooperative societies and built their own slaughter-houses. To-day there are 105,000 members of the co-operative slaughter-houses, which kill each year 1,500,000 hogs, representing a value of $25,300,000. There are thirty-six slaughter-houses in the country, with a capital of $2,360,000. It was found that some hogs produced more bacon than others, so the Government, which is run by and for the peasants, sent out experts who traveled from village to village to instruct the farmers as to the kind of hogs to raise and the best way to slaughter them.

Then it was found a trust had been formed in London which controlled the market and paid the farmers whatever price it chose to fix for their bacon. So the peasants formed a trust of their own. They organized the Danish Bacon Company of London to sell their output directly to the consumer. They put the private trust out of business and appropriated all the profits themselves. . . . . .

Denmark, I learned, is a free-trade country. The peasants are free-traders. They want to buy wherever they can buy the cheapest and are willing themselves to submit to the competition of other lands. There are no cost-of-living investigations in Denmark and no monopolies. Nor are there any millionaires or swollen fortunes. I found that the Government owned the railroads and operated them for the peasants. Freight-rates are adjusted to encourage the export trade and for the special benefit of the farmers.

The ownership of the railroads enables the peasant to control his business by freeing him from extortion or discrimination, while the cooperative societies own steamships, so that the farmer really delivers directly from the farm to the consumer. At the end of each year all of the profits of the cooperative society are distributed back to the members according to the amount of their respective sales, on the one hand, or their purchases on the other.

(*Continued on page* 128)



READ THIS, MR. BUSINESS-MAN!

This probably is the most important announcement ever made to the nation at large by any part of the American Lumber Industry, which, as the well-informed know, is the second largest manufacturing industry in this hemisphere.

This degree of importance is due, primarily, to the impressive character of the FACTS about Douglas **FIR** and Washington Red Cedar (not to omit West Coast Hemlock and Spruce).

The U. S. Government Forest Service Bulletin No. 88, June 17, 1911, describes Douglas **FIR** as

"PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF AMERICAN WOODS"

Douglas **FIR** is the most universally adaptable wood available on two continents. Its export trade is tremendous. It is just coming into its own in its native land.

In proportion to its weight, Douglas **FIR** is by all odds the STRONGEST wood that grows in the Western Hemisphere. This makes it the prime choice of experienced buyers for all structural purposes.

FIR is the economic necessity of the modern builder of great factories and warehouses. It is the mainstay of the most skilful freight-car builders in the world. A freight-car of **FIR** weighs 6,000 pounds less than its exact counterpart built of the second-best wood for this purpose—and the **FIR** freight-car is the stronger. This is significant to every user of sturdy timber for any sort of purpose. (Store up this point—it may be valuable to YOU some day).

Washington RED CEDAR—"the moth-proof wood"—is pre-eminent in the judgment of experienced users, for shingles, siding and other exterior uses, as well as for closet-lining, moth-proof receptacles, etc. Western Hemlock (a totally different wood from "eastern" hemlock) is a splendid farm lumber—thoroughly dependable and easily worked. Spruce is a splendid "buy" for its special utilities.

Douglas **FIR**, however, not only has the signal values and extraordinary qualities suggested above, but it has been accurately described as

"AMERICA'S FUTURE TIMBER RELIANCE"

FIR is the only great native wood whose annual cut is not diminishing. Its yearly production is over 5,000,000,000 board-feet, and at that rate (if no reforestation whatever should occur) the standing timber will last nearly 150 years more. Future famine there may be in some species of lumber—but not in **FIR**.

This means perpetual variety of choice—unvarying maintenance of dependable grading—certainty of supply—promptitude of delivery, of any kind and in any quantity—and automatic surety of prices below actual relative values, compared with other lumbers.

From cottages and art-doors to freight-cars, from delicate interior panelling to foundation sills and factory timbers, **FIR** is, beyond argument and beyond competition, the greatest *ALL-UTILITY* wood that grows.

And, compared with the modern "substitutes" for wood, for various uses, **FIR** is impregnable in its native merits and its economic desirability.

Building material claims are important enough to deserve more analysis than many people give them. Money unwisely spent in building is not quickly recoverable—errors of judgment (due to hasty inference in place of personal investigation) are hard to correct—and costly.

WRITE US IN DETAIL of your needs and hopes. We have a Service Bureau of unlimited resources. No question too slight to answer—no demand too big to meet. Ask us for appropriate literature—samples—advice. You will be glad you did. Address

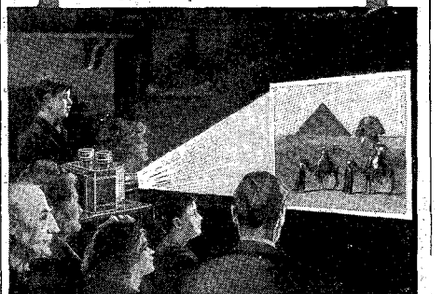
WEST COAST LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N.
706 TACOMA BUILDING, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Shows Original Pictures on Screen

No slides necessary with the RADIOPTICAN. Connect the machine (either incandescent or arc model) with electric light, slip in your post card, drawing, picture or clipping and there it is on the screen, with all the color and detail. The RADIOPTICAN affords amusement, instruction or entertainment. Every machine bears a guarantee tag that protects buyer. If you haven't electricity, there are gas and acetylene models, the latter complete with generator and ready to operate. Ask dealer to demonstrate RADIOPTICAN. Sold at photo supply stores, optical goods stores and department stores.

Prices: $9, $12 and up

A model for every need, with or without reversing mirror.



R. C. WHITE COMPANY
807 River Street, North Bennington, Vt.
Lens Grinders and Makers of Optical Instruments for over 40 Years
Branches: 45 West 34th Street, New York
San Francisco London

The only Shur-on is made by Kirstein

YOU NEED A
Shur-on
IF YOU NEED GLASSES

You can afford to throw away your present glasses for the added comfort, appearance and efficiency of the latest Shur-on Eyeglass or Spectacle Mounting

TEST YOUR OWN EYES

Read with each eye at thirteen inches. If the type blurs, have your eyes examined by the best man you know. Say to him, "I want lenses in a Shur-on Eyeglass or Spectacle Mounting." Remember the name Shur-on is stamped in the bridge and the T mark is in the finger grips to protect you.

Write for "How to Buy Glasses Intelligently."

E. Kirstein Sons Co.
Ave. K
Rochester, N. Y.
Established in 1864

LOOK FOR Shur-on THE NAME IN THE BRIDGE OR THIS MARK IN FINGERGRIPS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Safe 6% January Investments

In purchasing first mortgage 6% bonds of us, investors are selecting securities whose safety has been tested and tried by an experience of 32 years, during which time no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest *on any bond or mortgage sold by this House.*

These bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Write for the Investors' Magazine and Circular No. 546 X

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BLDG CHICAGO — ONE WALL ST. NEW YORK

6% FARM LAND BONDS Due January 1, 1916

Secured by first mortgage on level, well-located and productive farming land, worth 2½ times the bond issue.

Denominations $500 and $1000

Interest paid July 1 and January 1 at First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, *without deductions of federal income tax.* Legal investment for banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
R. C. Kittel, Pres. Casselton, N. D.

THE advertising columns of The Digest now give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers.

This affords the advertiser an opportunity to schedule copy for these pages and to reach quickly the investing public throughout the country. Many attractive bond issues are decided upon and sold within two or three weeks, so that this service fills a real need.

We advise those of our subscribers seeking advice or enlightenment on investments to write to a reputable banker.

Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

HOW TO INVEST MONEY
By GEORGE GARR HENRY

This new book by a man of large experience as Vice-President of a savings investment company analyzes all classes of safe investments and points out their strong features. *12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FACTORS THAT FORESHADOW ECONOMIC EVENTS

MOODY'S MAGAZINE for December contains an article by A. W. Ferrin, in which is presented a statistical exhibit of factors which "foreshadow either panic or depression on the one hand, or prosperity on the other." In order to "indicate the real character of present monetary conditions," Mr. Ferrin presents in a table the yearly rates of increase or expansion in national-bank loans, the average rate of interest for all money loaned in New York, and the cash reserves of all banks and trust companies in the United States per ton of freight carried by all the railroads. He believes these "reserves per ton of freight" are especially significant, because they "practically measure the capacity of the banks to handle business, while the reserves of the railroads approximately measure the amount of business to be handled." Following is the table:

STATISTICS OF FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS

Time	Growth of loans	Reserves per ton	Interest average	Investment in fixt forms	Oct. average daily exchange	Gross R.R. earnings	Commercial failures
1902	Inc. 8.96%	70.20c.	5.03%	$1,381,916,100	$390,139,000	Inc. 6.28%	$117,476,769
1903	Inc. 5.99	65.26	4.77	1,340,402,400	307,689,000	Inc. 11.77	155,444,185
1904	Inc. 5.27	76.99	3.34	1,415,278,000	408,069,000	Inc. 0.45	144,202,311
1905	Inc. 8.46	70.44	4.25	1,871,202,200	495,386,000	Inc. 8.76	102,676,172
1906	Inc. 7.89	63.65	5.94	2,247,686,200	539,541,000	Inc. 11.34	119,201,515
1907	Inc. 10.08	63.54	6.16	1,954,994,500	510,913,000	Inc. 9.33	197,385,225
1908	Dec. 0.34	90.53	3.47	1,834,262,900	448,667,000	Dec. 11.20	222,315,684
1909	Inc. 9.10	92.54	3.52	2,315,049,200	606,870,000	Inc. 11.50	154,603,465
1910	Inc. 7.83	76.65	3.98	2,201,112,500	547,736,400	Inc. 9.25	201,757,097
1911	Inc. 3.33	84.20	3.07	2,314,081,600	532,120,000	Dec. 1.09	191,061,665
1912	Inc. 6.12	85.73	4.06	2,674,534,100	684,720,000	Inc. 7.78	203,117,391
Oct., 1912	Inc. 6.66	....	5.57	.....	684,720,000	Inc. 11.95	202,066,700
Sept., 1913	Inc. 3.17	80.67	4.61	2,380,644,000	530,196,600	Dec. 1.73	249,181,100
Oct., 1913	Inc. 2.11	.....	4.83	2,345,331,000	600,041,300	Dec. 2.00	249,046,200

Mr. Ferrin remarks that experience indicates that "we are on the safe side, so long as the reserves per ton exceed 75 cents." When they fall below 70 cents, a danger-signal has appeared. Thus in June, 1903, these reserves fell to 65 cents and a moderate depression ensued. In 1906 they fell below 64 cents, and then followed the panic of 1907. The comforting fact now is that at present these reserves, as nearly as they can be estimated, amount to about 80 cents, while a year ago they were more than 85 cents, all of which indicates a safe enough position, "provided the present declining tendency proves to be temporary." Another fact shown is that interest rates are now so low as to indicate that there is "no great dearth of money and capital." Moreover, national-bank loans have expanded at only the rate of 2 or 3 per cent. per annum, "which is very conservative."

In order to estimate what investments have been made in fixt forms of wealth, building operations, security issues, and new incorporations are compiled under one heading as "Investments in Fixt Forms." By this term is meant investments permanently made, as distinguished from money placed on deposit in banks, or otherwise held as liquid. The amount last year (1912) thus invested was very large, and the result was a bear movement; this, according to Mr. Ferrin, was the "natural consequence." Only in two other years was so large an amount of recorded capital converted into fixt forms. Those years were 1906 and 1909, and in both cases great declines in securities followed. Mr. Ferrin believes that, at the present time, less than the normal amount is being invested in fixt forms, and accordingly "the outlook is encouraging."

Mr. Ferrin concludes his article by saying: "Underlying conditions are evidently improving." Instead of getting more and more into danger of a financial panic or commercial collapse, we are "getting further away from these." A year ago "the excessive conversion of liquid capital into fixt forms showed that we were exhausting our supplies of capital, and the excessive increases in bank exchanges and railroad earnings displayed a moderate degree of congestion and over-consumption." Since then the situation "has been reversed." Statistical indications are that "business will soon show a tendency to become more prosperous to such an extent as is permitted by the high costs." Commercial failures meanwhile "are large enough to give evidence that the weak spots are being eliminated as they were in 1908 and 1903."

U. P.'S DISTRIBUTION TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

Stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad are expected to receive in April a distribution, proportionate to their holdings, of the company's Baltimore & Ohio stock, and in addition an extra cash dividend of $3 per share. Along with this will come a reduction of the U. P. dividend from 10 to 8 per cent. The net result is expected to make no changes in a stockholders' income—that is, 6 per cent. on the distribution of B. & O. stock and the $3 per share will make up the difference between 10 and 8 per cent. on the U. P. stock. Following is the official statement from the company:

"The Union Pacific executive committee to-day (January 6) decided to recommend

(*Continued on page* 124)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

Beauty, Grace, Elegance

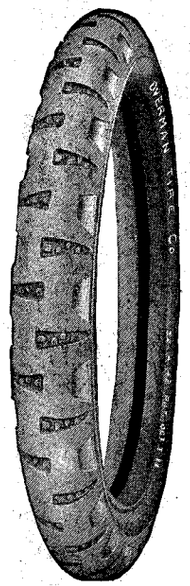
TO an admitted superiority of construction and a recognized beauty of design, the new Detroit Electrics for 1914 add a combination of advanced features, clever conveniences, and elegant refinements which make this car even more than ever before the choice of the discriminating.

Worm gear axle or bevel gear axle; front drive, rear drive or Detroit Duplex Drive at your option. Catalog on request

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Builders of the Detroit Electric
Largest manufacturers of Electric Pleasure Vehicles
Representatives in all the leading cities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OVERMAN Pneumatic Cushion-Tread TIRES



"The World's Best Tire"

MOST DURABLE SAFEST MOST RELIABLE

The Overman Pneumatic Cushion-Tread Tire is constructed on a new principle, which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon what it actually has done and is doing in daily use on cars of hundreds of private owners.

5,000 Miles Guaranteed

OVERMAN TIRE COMPANY, 250 W. 54th St., New York.

Patented October 7, 1913

Specify the OVERMAN TIRE on your new car

DISTRIBUTORS

Standard Tire & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.
F. A. M. Auto Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dyke Motor Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Jones-Kessler Rubber Tire Co., Washington, D. C.
Austin Kanzee, San Francisco, Cal.
Chemi Co., Richmond, Va.
Johnson-Gewinner Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Standard Rubber Tire Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rochester Auto Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y.
O. Fenstermacher Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Why be Embarrassed?

No disagreeable sound of rushing water comes from the bath room that has a

SIWELCLO Noiseless Siphon Jet Closet

This closet was designed first of all to be noiseless, yet no sanitary feature has been neglected; it rinses perfectly, has a deep water seal preventing the escape of sewer gas, and complies in every particular with the health code of your city.

Booklet S-13, "Bath Rooms of Character"

gives interesting information about the Siwelclo and other Trenton Potteries Co. products, all of which are made of solid Porcelain or Vitreous China; we will gladly send you a copy if requested.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 122)

to the board of directors, which meets Thursday, to distribute among the holders of the common stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. the Baltimore & Ohio stock owned by it, together with $3 per share cash. It is proposed to distribute to the holder of each share of common $12 par value in Baltimore & Ohio preferred, now yielding, at 4 per cent., 48 cents; and $22.50 par value in Baltimore & Ohio common, now yielding, at 6 per cent., $1.35, and $3 in cash, say, at 6 per cent. per annum, 18 cents, or a total of $2.01. The executive committee also recommends that if this is carried into effect the regular annual dividend be correspondingly reduced, that is, from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum."

This action is interpreted as another voluntary act by a great corporation in compliance with the Federal Government's wishes in enforcing the Antitrust Law. Baltimore & Ohio competes with the New York Central, and in New York Central the Union Pacific has a large interest. Following are interesting points in the situation, as set forth in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"With B. & O. selling around 78 for the preferred and 89 for the common, the distribution provided for in the above announcement is equivalent to $9.36, market value of B. & O. preferred, and $20.02, market value of B. & O. common. With the $3 additional cash, the distribution, at to-day's prices (January 6), therefore, has a value of over $32 cash for every share of Union Pacific common. With Union Pacific selling around 157, deducting the present $32 cash value of the proposed distribution would give Union Pacific, at the present market level, an ex-dividend value of about $125.

"Paying 8 per cent., this would mean a yield of 6.4 per cent. on Union Pacific common stock compared with a yield of 6.3 per cent. offered by the stock to-day, selling at 157, paying 10 per cent. dividends. It may be that with the distribution out of the way and the Union Pacific field of problems well cleared up, Union Pacific common will sell on a better basis as an 8 per cent. stock than it has as a 10 per cent. stock.

"Last available records of Union Pacific's B. & O. holdings show that with the $21,273,600 B. & O. common and the same amount of preferred taken over from the Pennsylvania, the company owns $53,607,800 B. & O. common and $28,480,000 perferred. The above distribution would dispose of $48,742,965 of the common and $25,996,248 of the preferred, leaving in the Union Pacific treasury, unless otherwise disposed of, $4,864,835 of the common and $2,483,752 of the preferred.

"There is, as on every occasion when Union Pacific assets are discust, considerable questioning as to the attitude of the holders of Union Pacific preferred, who are not to share in the distribution. It is probable, however, that no action will be brought by preferred stockholders, inasmuch as the above distribution is to be accompanied by a reduction of the dividend on the common stock. The common stockholders are not being presented with anything more than they already had, and the position of the preferred stock, so far as the company's surplus income is concerned, will be exactly what it was before, the loss of the income on the B. & O. being offset by the smaller disbursement of dividends on the Union Pacific common."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE YEAR'S NEW NON-DIVIDEND PAYERS

So long as corporations are able to maintain their dividends, stockholders, says *The Financial World*, "no matter what the losses in a weak and deprest market, are not affected unless forced to liquidate their stocks." But it is "different when a company is forced, from one reason or another, to forego dividends," for then the loss "falls directly on the security-holder." This paper presents a list of corporations which in 1913 found it necessary to suspend —at least for a time—their dividends. Following is the list, the last column showing what a year's loss will be if no dividends are resumed within the year:

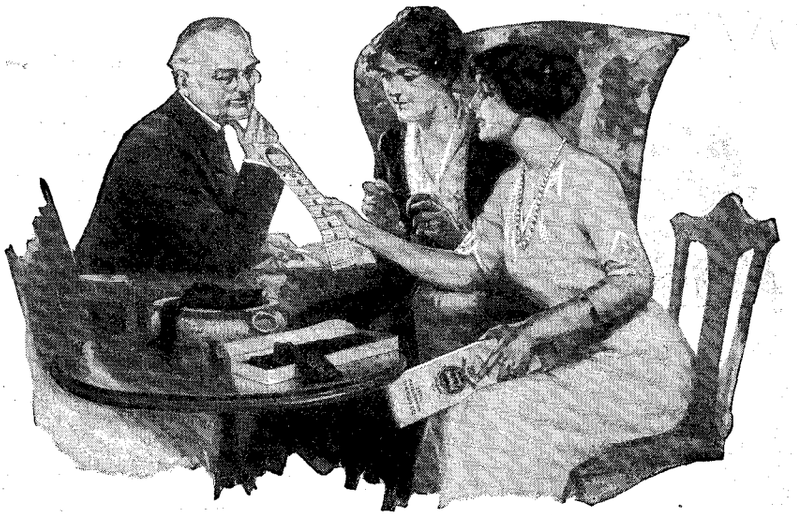
	Old Rate	Capitalization	Loss to Stockholders
Railroads			
Boston & Me. com	4%	$39,505,391	$1,580,212
Boston & Me. pfd	6%	3,149,800	188,988
C., C., C. & St. L. pfd	5%	10,000,000	500,000
Natl. Rys. of Mex. 1st pfd.	4%	57,662,000	2,306,480
N. Y., N. H. & H.	8%	156,970,000	12,557,600
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pfd.	4%	4,993,465	199,736
West. Maryland pfd	4%	10,000,000	400,000
Industrials, Public Utilities, and Mining			
Am. Beet Sugar com.	5%	15,000,000	750,000
Am. Water Works pfd.	6%	10,000,000	600,000
Am. Writing Paper pfd.	2%	12,500,000	250,000
Am. Z., Lead & Sm.	8%	4,216,000	337,280
Assets Realization	8%	10,000,000	800,000
Copper Range Co.	$4.50	2,500,000	450,000
Calif. Petroleum com.	5%	14,823,070	741,150
Contoocook Mills Corpn.	7%	450,000	31,500
Emp. Steel & Iron pfd.	4%	2,500,000	100,000
Fed. Utilities pfd.	6%	1,000,000	60,000
Frisbie & St. Knit. pfd.	7%	1,000,000	70,000
Goodrich Co. com.	4%	60,000,000	2,400,000
Intern. Motor pfd.	7%	3,600,000	252,000
Inter. Agri. Chem. pfd.	7%	13,040,200	912,814
Inter. St. Pump pfd.	6%	11,350,000	681,000
McHenry Dist. pfd.	6%	500,000	30,000
Mexican Petr. com.	6%	32,000,000	1,920,000
Mexican Petr. pfd.	8%	12,000,000	960,000
Mines Co. of Am.	5%	8,364,663	418,230
Mich. Sugar pfd.	6%	3,703,500	222,210
Niles-Bement-Pond	6%	8,500,000	510,000
Pac. Gas & Elec. com.	5%	31,998,750	1,599,935
Pierce, Butler & P. pfd.	7%	1,356,700	94,969
Pope Manu. pfd.	6%	2,298,200	137,892
M. Rumely com.	6%	10,908,300	654,498
M. Rumely pfd.	7%	10,000,000	700,000
Un. Oil of Calif.	7.2%	32,000,000	288,000
U. S. Light. & H. pfd.	7%	2,500,000	175,000
U. S. Metal Prod. pfd.	7%	2,000,000	140,000
U. S. Tele. Co. pfd.	6%	1,095,000	65,700
Union Bag & P. pfd.	4%	11,000,000	440,000
Virg.-Caro. Chem. pfd.	3%	27,984,400	839,532
*Quincy Mining	$5	2,750,000	550,000
Total	...	.....	$35,914,726

* Deferred.

LIFE-INSURANCE MONEY THAT WIDOWS OFTEN LOSE

So serious have become the losses of life-insurance moneys left to widows and unwisely invested by them that a meeting of insurance presidents was recently called for the purpose of considering the matter. One of the suggestions made was that a form of policy be issued by which the beneficiary, instead of obtaining a lump sum of money, should receive monthly payments for twenty years or for life. Mr. Dunham, president of the Travelers Company, cited instances (and declared that similar ones were frequent) in which widows, in the course of a few months, have lost all the money that had come to them as the result of self-denial by themselves and their husbands during many years. He made other interesting statements on the subject, from which the following, as printed in the New York *Times*, are taken:

"The activity of the irresponsible promoter is increasingly persistent, and the value of his wares has declined in a degree that bears more or less definite ratio to the



"No More Darning for You, Mother—

This Holeproof Six Months' Guarantee Settles That"

MADAM, why does your family wear stockings and socks that need darning every week?

Six pairs of Holeproof will wear *half a year* without holes or tears. That is guaranteed. If any of the six pairs *fail* in that time we will replace them with *new* hose free. Tell your family about them.

We go to extremes to get the finest materials. We use the world's *highest-priced* cotton yarns. We could buy yarns in this country for less than *half* what we pay.

But we use yarn of an *extra-long fibre* which means pliability, light weight, softness and strength.

No other yarn permits better *style*. And we produce Holeproofs in all the smartest shades.

The genuine Holeproofs are sold in your town. We'll send the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Write for the free book that tells all about Holeproofs. Let *all the family* see how they are made.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.
Holeproof Hosiery Co., 10 Church Alley, Liverpool, Eng.

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's; $2.00 per box and up for six pairs of women's and children's; $1.00 per box for four pairs of infants'. Above boxes guaranteed six months. $2.00 per box for three pairs of men's *silk* Holeproof socks; $3.00 per box for three pairs of women's *silk* Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed *three months*.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Fruschl

Holeproof Guaranteed Silk Gloves
For Women

Write for the free book about Holeproof Silk Gloves, and ask for the name of the dealer who sells them. These are the *durable*, stylish gloves that every woman has wanted. Made in all sizes, lengths and colors.

(528)

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Domino SUGAR PRODUCTS

ALWAYS IN OUR SEALED PACKAGES

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, ADDRESS NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Donchester
An ARROW
Evening SHIRT

WITH pique or plain patented bosoms put on the body of the shirt in such a way that no matter what position the wearer may assume, the bosom remains flat and in its place. $2.00 and up.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., Makers of Arrow Collars, TROY. N.Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO LITERARY DIGEST READERS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN HORTICULTURE

During the Flower Show given by the Horticultural Society of New York last November, more than 200,000 interested people visited the exhibition. This great attendance is indicative of the growing interest in horticulture. The United States is fast becoming a nation of garden enthusiasts.

Realizing the interest of thousands of our subscribers in this subject, we begin in an early issue a series of Garden Talks which are aimed to awaken interest in landscape and civic gardening; to show how this interest can be extended; to supply suggestions, etc., which will be helpful to our readers.

Adv. Department **The Literary Digest**

Note:—The season of seedsmen's publicity has opened and on this and the opposite page will be found the announcements of leading firms. We invite our readers' attention to these advertisements and suggest that the attractive illustrated Booklets offered should be obtained at once.

Roses, Plants, Seeds,

Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, etc., by mail, postpaid. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. 60 years of fair dealing. Hundreds of carloads of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees.** 1,200 acres, 60 in hardy roses—none better grown. 46 greenhouses of **Palms, Ferns, Begonias, Geraniums, etc.** Immense stock of **Superb Cannas,** the queen of bedding plants. Large assortment of hardy Perennial Plants, which last for years.

192-Page Catalog *FREE.* Send for it Today.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Box 323, Painesville, Ohio

LIVINGSTON'S "TRUE BLUE" SEEDS

Make better gardens. All are tested for purity and vitality. Produce tasty vegetables and charming flowers. Have been giving satisfaction for over 50 years. Be sure and try our

5 FINE VEGETABLES 10c

One large packet each of **Bean, Beet, Lettuce, Radish** and **Tomato**—postpaid. All are heavy yielding and exceptionally fine in quality. Try them.

Our Superb Large Catalog Free

Contains 128 pages, 300 pictures from photographs. Gives helpful cultural directions and offers strictly high-grade seeds at fair prices.

Write for your free copy to-day.

THE LIVINGSTON SEED CO.
114 High St. Columbus, Ohio

expansion of his market and his means for reaching it.

"The advantages of cheap postage are not to be undervalued, but cheap postage is one of the means that enables these adventurers to operate with economy and upon a large scale. Another is the large number of persons in moderate circumstances who take the bait because they are eager to increase their incomes. The get-rich-quick business has been so systematized in conformity with the tendency of modern affairs that no more ingenious plans are displayed than those used in the sale of gold bricks. Sucker lists are common articles of merchandise and exchange and are the subject, I suppose, of current quotations among the fraternity. It is by their use that millions of persons are daily tempted by well-phrased books and circulars to invest in land enterprises in the desert or under water; oil wells and mines in regions where there is neither oil nor minerals within a hundred miles, and in water-powers 'in a dry and thirsty land where no water is.'

"There may be no simple way to abate the nuisance by excluding from the mails a vast amount of this contraband freight carried by the Government at a loss, but it would seem to be the plain duty of the postal authorities to search diligently for such a way. The extent of the mischief that should be prevented must be a matter of estimate, because the only available statistics are those based upon the prosecution of parties making fraudulent use of the mails. From a recent department publication it appears that in one year 529 persons were indicted, 497 arrested, 184 convicted, 12 acquitted, 177 awaiting trial; that 46 are fugitives from justice, and that 3 died before trial.

"It has been further ascertained by the post-office authorities that the proprietors of fraudulent schemes put out of business during the year have obtained from the public no less than $77,000,000.

"But this does not begin to set forth the extent of the evil. It covers only those cases that come to the attention of the department, presumably upon the complaint of victims, and of those only such as presented evidence that furnished hope of conviction. Many more were not detected, and a still greater number carry on their trade so adroitly and under such advice, purchased from unscrupulous lawyers, that they escape the clutches of the law. It would be moderate, I presume, to multiply by ten the losses of $77,000,000 traced by the Post-office Department.

"Life-insurance companies long ago found that their duty does not consist merely in paying losses, but that they are bound to render to their patrons the best service that can be devised out of their knowledge and experience and influence. They have met the exposure to misfortune and distress, and have made a most important contribution to the circumvention of fraud by providing contracts that distribute the payment of their obligations in moderate sums at frequent intervals and so putting the benefits of insurance beyond the reach of confidence men.

"Beneficiaries of life policies are usually persons of limited financial experience, and the investment of money by an inexperienced person, and indeed by some not so inexperienced, is not always a simple and successful task. Many such have found themselves embarrassed by sudden responsibility for the secured investment of a considerable sum of life-insurance money, and many have made such a failure of it that the utility of insurance has been doubted. The loss by a widow, through the ignorance or evil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

designs of others, of several thousand dollars, has often been offered as the conclusive reason for the evasion of one important duty a man owes to his family. That he can obtain for no greater cost equal value in the form of a monthly payment for life or for a term is a conclusive answer to his conclusive reason.

"Such insurance provides a sure fund for the support of any for whom it may be a duty to provide. It may be apportioned to a widow and dependent children, according to the necessities of each. It may be made to afford a regular and unfailing supply for some benevolence. It may be used to found a scholarship or a professorship, a hospital bed, or a ward. In many cases a helpless relative has been made one of the beneficiaries of the insured, to the great comfort of both. And in all such cases the fund is not exposed to the perils of advice by speculative promoters or by false brethren.

"One who insures his life obtains the protection, service, and security of the company. One who makes his insurance a support during the lifetime of his beneficiaries perpetuates that protection, service, and security to those who follow him."

A DROP IN GOLD PRODUCTION

Due in the main to wars and strikes—so, at least, it is believed—the world's productions of gold in 1913 fell off $11,000,000. This is not a large sum when it comes to a world's gold production—but it shows a turn toward what has been wished for by those who associate high cost of living with an increased production of gold. After this loss, the world's output for the year will still remain $455,000,000. Interesting facts in the situation have been given to the New York *Times* by George H. Roberts, Director of the Mint:

"The total production of the United States was $88,301,023, a decrease of about $5,000,000. The gold production of Mexico also fell off about $5,000,000. The gold production of the Transvaal fell $5,000,000 behind its record of 1912 on account of the miners' strike. Australasia lost about $1,000,000. This, Mr. Roberts explained, was a continuation of a decline that has been going on for several years. The gold output of Canada increased about $2,700,000, while the British Indian output showed an increase of about $1,000,000.

"California leads in gold production among the States of the United States, her total being $20,015,447. Colorado is close behind with $18,420,031. while Alaska is third, with $14,782,512. Nevada is the leading silver producer, her total being $9,123,229. The production in the leading States is as follows:

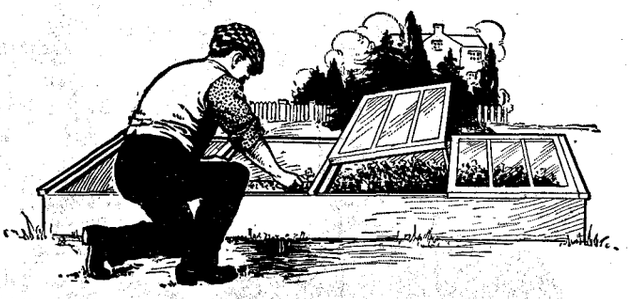
State or Territory	Gold	Silver
Alaska	$14,782,512	$229,453
California	3,803,039	2,049,766
Arizona	20,015,447	923,087
Colorado	18,420,031	5,536,837
Idaho	1,366,605	5,787,077
Montana	3,078,202	7,880,166
Nevada	12,279,131	9,123,229
New Mexico	844,086	921,943
North Carolina	111,442	1,371
Oregon	1,370,987	95,870
South Dakota	7,197,498	101,696
Utah	3,400,103	7,416,664
Virginia	3,514	14,330
Washington	692,021	159,038
Wyoming	30,491	2,254
Philippine Islands	787,039	6,029

Coining New Ones.—HOSTESS—"So your baby brother can talk now."

BOBBIE—"Oh, yes; he can say some words real well."

HOSTESS—"What words are they?"

BOBBIE—"I don't know. They're words I never heard before."—*Boston Transcript.*



Make February's Sun Steal a March on April's Showers

IF you want real success with your garden, you should commence planting in February. Early tomatoes are assured by sowing seed the latter part of the month. Transplanting may be delayed until all danger from frost is over. Meantime your stock is growing steadily. Every day gained is clear profit.

Who would not spend a few dollars to have tomatoes in June, when his neighbor is only showing small green fruit about the size of a walnut? More than 20 varieties of vegetables can be raised by the amateur in LUTTON SASH FRAMES. Your garden will be yielding its bounty of fresh produce weeks ahead of your neighbors, who must wait for warm April showers to banish frost from the ground.

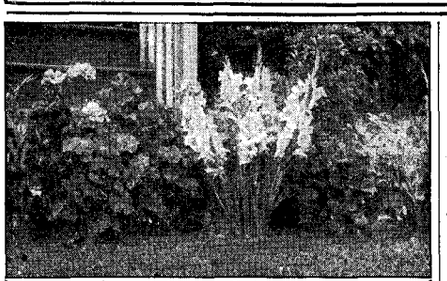
As you can regulate the temperature within these glass gardens, transplanted stock is vigorous and healthy, hardened against the sudden changes that ruin seedlings grown in any other manner. Thousands are in successful operation all over the country, and no garden will produce its best results without them. Do not wait until March to place your order. Prepare the way for February planting. Now is the time to attend to it.

LUTTON SASH FRAMES are made in one, two, three and four sash sizes; each sash 3 x 6 ft., single or double glazed. The double glazed sash is the most popular, for it allows a space of 5/8 of an inch between the sheets of glass. In this reservoir the sun's heat is held, thus insuring an even temperature at all times, and saves extra coverings during extremely cold nights as in the case of single glazed sash. Progressive market gardeners now use the double glazed sash.

LUTTON SASH FRAMES are carefully crated and shipped ready for immediate use. No trouble to set them up. Sold with or without sash. Better write today for pamphlet D. Planting instructions sent upon request.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON

Jersey City **New Jersey**



Gladioli For Every Garden

The most of beauty and delight for least trouble and care. Equalled in variety of colors and markings only by the orchid. Every blossom a revelation and joy. Have no equal for cutting. Average garden soil and average care are all they ask.

My Little Book Free

Tells all about the choicest named varieties, how to plant and care for them, what my special collections are, why I claim my bulbs are the best in the world. Superbly illustrated in colors. A copy free for the asking. Write today.

ARTHUR COWEE

Meadowvale Farms, Box 153, BERLIN, N. Y.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1914 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 908 Freeport, Ill.

Green's Trees

At Wholesale Prices

Big Supply of Apple and Peach Trees. Plum, pear, quince, cherry, grape vines, ornamental trees, roses, plants, etc. Highest grade and true to name. Best New Fruits. Free catalogue gives valuable advice. "Thirty Years with Fruits and Flowers" or C. A. Green's Book on Canning Fruit—free. Write today.

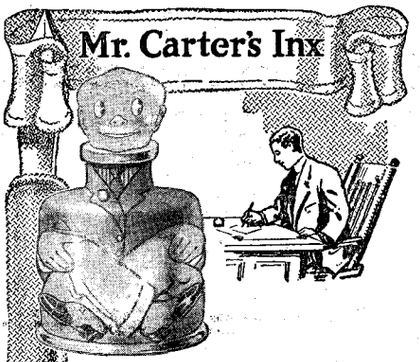
GREEN'S NURSERY CO. 26 Wall St. Rochester, N. Y.

TREES TRUE TO NAME GREEN'S TREES GROW

Burpee, Philadelphia,

is sufficient for the front of a post card. If you will write your own address plainly on the other side we shall be pleased to send THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG,—a bright new book of 182 pages, which should be read by all who would have the best garden possible and who are willing to pay a fair price for Seeds of the Burpee-Quality

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Lieutenants To Busy Men

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are right able little helpers—that is, provided they are filled with Carter's Inks—any other kind gets on their nerves and upsets their appetites, simply because they know—and would have you know—that

Carter's Inks

give better satisfaction, better results. That fact is not at all surprising, for with the better materials, the better skill, the better facilities, Carter's Inks must be *naturally* superior. And their lasting brilliancy, their refusal to gum or corrode the pen, their easy flowing qualities, all *prove* their betterness.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are at home with all the best stationers, and may be secured for adoption with a purchase of a given quantity of Carter's Inks or Adhesives.

THE CARTER'S INK CO.

Boston, Mass.
New York, Chicago, Montreal.

Largest manufacturers of writing inks, adhesives, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers in America.

PRICE 75c

"PHONE" WITHOUT BEING OVERHEARD

Wonderful whispering telephone mouthpiece enables you to talk freely without being overheard. Hold secret conversation—Every advantage of a booth telephone—Sent postpaid for only 75 cents—Money back if not more than pleased.

Live Agents Wanted

THE COLYTT LABORATORIES
565 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

L & C Hardtmuth's

'KOH-I-NOOR' PENCILS

Best for every Pencil Purpose

17 DEGREES & COPYING

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 121)

S. WEIR MITCHELL

READERS of American literature knew Dr. S. Weir Mitchell as a distinguished novelist who was also a prominent physician, while doctors of medicine throughout the country knew him as a leading specialist in nervous disorders and author of medical text-books who wrote novels out of hours. Dr. Mitchell was one of the few men to become leaders in two great callings—and that despite the fact that in his school-days he was notoriously indolent. Other famous writers were poor students in their early youth, but none worse, perhaps, than Dr. Mitchell. That, however, does not mean that he was a stranger to books. He was a prodigious reader, and his literary ambitions began when he was quite young, but at the suggestion of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was his senior, Dr. Mitchell devoted a couple of decades to medicine before he turned his attention to literature as a profession. Following his death in Philadelphia on January 4, the New York *Sun* printed this sketch of his long and varied career:

His first schooling was in the old grammar-school of the University of Pennsylvania, praised by Franklin for its standards. Dr. Mitchell in later years recalled that the stick was used at the school "without hesitation and often."

In later years he was authority for the statement that he didn't study, but read everything he could get hold of. He once said, not entirely jocularly, that he thought he read every book in the old Philadelphia library. The days spent in the grammar-school, where the Rev. Dr. Crawford was master, are recalled in a number of incidents in "Hugh Wynne."

Dr. Mitchell entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, again quoting the physician himself in one of his addresses, he studied little and was suspended twice for idleness. He was little troubled by the suspensions, he said from the vantage-point of fifty-odd years, since it gave him more time for cricket.

In his senior year he was forced to give up his course because of illness. But the following year he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1850 at the age of 21.

He began the practise of his profession in Philadelphia, devoting to it great energy and earnestness. He also pursued special studies in medical topics and wrote papers on the results of this work. One of the subjects to which he devoted particular attention was snake venoms and their chemical nature. A volume bearing the title "Researches Upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake" appeared in 1860. The work was published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Meantime, the young physician had been writing verses in leisure moments. He collected these in 1856, had them printed, and took them to Oliver Wendell Holmes for criticism.

The Embarrassment

of gaping shirt bosom and lost studs can so easily be avoided by wearing

LARTER SHIRT STUDS & LARTER VEST BUTTONS

"Save Time and Worry for Men in a Hurry"

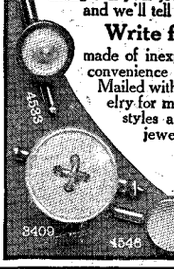
A Larter Shirt Stud or Vest Button not only adjusts and locks itself *automatically*; but its unbreakable spring and extra length of back prevent the stud from falling or working itself out of the buttonhole.

Look for this trade mark on every Larter. It is your guarantee that if an accident happens to the back a new one will be given in exchange. If your jeweler can't supply you, write us and we'll tell you a nearby jeweler who can.

Write for FREE Trial Stud

made of inexpensive metal to show the great convenience of Larter Studs and Buttons. Mailed with booklet illustrating correct jewelry for men and the beautiful variety of styles and mountings of Larter Dress jewelry.

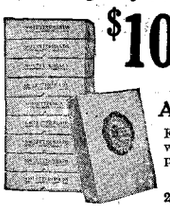
LARTER & SONS
Manufacturing Jewelers
23 Maiden Lane
New York



5,000 Letter Heads

"Be Judged by Your Stationery"

$10 for 5,000 Good Bond Letter Heads in substantial dust proof boxes: freight paid anywhere east of the Mississippi.



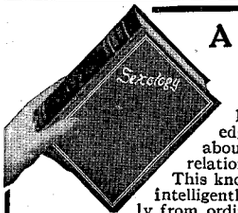
PRINTED IN THE ADIRONDACKS — J·J·CONNORS — SARANAC LAKE N.Y.

ARTISTICALLY PRINTED

Full size, 8½ x 11 inches—just the right weight. Send your copy today. Proof mailed promptly for your O.K. Samples on request.

CONNORS—Good Printing
219 Main St. Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 128 pages practical facts, lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. 180 beautiful pictures. Latest improved methods to raise poultry. All about **Runner Ducks,** 52 other varieties pure-bred poultry, only 5 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 55, Clarinda, Ia.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dr. Holmes, twenty years Dr. Mitchell's senior, had already won recognition both as a physician and as a writer. Dr. Mitchell called upon him about the time that Dr. Holmes had been selected by James Russell Lowell as coeditor of the new magazine, *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Dr. Holmes advised the younger physician to withdraw the verses and to reconsider them when he had reached the age of forty. He also urged Dr. Mitchell to follow either medicine or literature, but not to attempt to combine the two.

Accepting Dr. Holmes's advice, Dr. Mitchell returned to Philadelphia and his medical practise. In 1862 he became an army surgeon and assumed special charge of soldiers suffering from nervous disorders and from injuries which directly affected the nerves.

He spent three years in the Turner's Lane Hospital in Philadelphia, in this work. He induced Surgeon-General Hammond to establish wards for nervous diseases, said to have been the first of their kind in the country. Dr. Mitchell has described this work in his novel "In War Time." A volume, "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of the Nerves," presenting the results of Dr. Mitchell's studies in the hospital, appeared in 1864.

At the close of the war Dr. Mitchell had determined upon neurology as his special branch of medicine. He developed the "rest cure," or "Weir Mitchell treatment," for nervous disorders. This treatment was taken up by physicians both in the United States and in Europe.

Meanwhile, Dr. Mitchell had used in a short story the lore he had picked up in the army hospital. The story was the result of a discussion with other physicians regarding the effects on a man's individuality of the loss of members. Dr. Mitchell wrote out, without intending it for publication, a history of an imaginary case in which the patient had had both arms and both legs amputated. A friend to whom he lent the manuscript showed it to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, at the time connected with *The Atlantic*. Dr. Hale obtained permission to publish it, and *The Atlantic* in 1863 carried the story, under the title of "The Case of George Dedlow," as its leading article. The story aroused great interest, subscriptions poured in from sympathetic readers for the unfortunate "Dedlow," which were returned with the explanation that "Dedlow's" was only an imaginary case.

This was practically the only occasion on which Dr. Mitchell allowed himself to wander into literary paths for nearly twenty years. He wrote constantly, but on medical topics. "Wear and Tear," published in 1873, and "Rest in the Treatment of Disease," published in 1875, explained in detail his "rest cure."

In the late '70s Dr. Mitchell had attained a place in his profession which he considered entitled him to turn back to the writing of fiction and verse as a recreation. Two books bearing his name appeared in 1880, "Hephzibah Guinness," and "Thee and You." From that time on novels and juvenile books followed at intervals of a year or so, with short stories in between.

Seventeen volumes of fiction had resulted in 1896, when Dr. Mitchell collected his poems again and this time published them, forty years after he had been advised by Dr. Holmes to restudy his earlier efforts when he became more mature.

A Lesson About Safety

Q. Do you recognize the necessity of having a firearm for home protection?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you own a firearm for that purpose?
A. No.
Q. Why?
A. I would, if I knew that I could buy a gun that was positively s——
Q. Stop right there, sir! You're going to talk about safety and right here is the answer to the safety question—the Colt revolver. The Colt Positive Lock (see circle) consists of a bar of solid steel which stands between the face of the hammer and frame—the firing pin, therefore, cannot touch the cartridge until the trigger is *purposely* pulled. The Colt is the *made safe* revolver. There's no reason now why you should be without a revolver for home protection.

Don't be stalled off a Colt if you want the best gun—it costs you no more. Write for Catalog 26.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. Hartford, Conn.

Colt REVOLVERS

SAVE 50% ON A NEW HOME!

5,000 Building Material Offers in New Gordon-Van Tine Catalog

Our present prices are about 50 per cent under the market. The new Gordon-Van Tine Building Material Catalog, with 5,000 bargain offers, is now ready for the mails. If you are going to build a home, this great sale of Guaranteed Building Material enables you to make a clean-cut saving of from $300 to $1,500. If you are going to repair or remodel, build a new barn, poultry house, garage, or do any kind of building, send for the big FREE Catalog. We guarantee quality, safe delivery and satisfaction. Three big banks behind that guarantee.

Free Book of Plans

for Houses, Cottages, Bungalows, etc.—the most complete, practical and artistic plans ever drawn for houses costing from $600 to $6,000. We will not only save you from $300 to $1,500 on the material to build a house, but will furnish, FREE OF COST, a full set of Architect's Blue Print Plans and Specifications for any house you select from the Gordon-Van Tine Plan Book. Enclose 10 cents to pay postage and mailing this magnificent book. Don't put off writing for the big Catalog with over 5,000 money-saving offers on Building Material.

Gordon-Van Tine Co.
5284 Case Street
Davenport, Iowa

All Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Tinware and Painting Material (Plan No. 147) $452

All Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Tinware and Painting Material (Plan No. 158) $908

All Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Tinware and Painting Material (Plan No. 140) $683

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

That's great!

Refreshment,
Stimulation,
Invigoration.

Beef Flavor,
Vegetables,
Seasoning.

All in one small cube.
Drop the cube in a cup of hot water.

Delicious!

Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

For Free Samples, Address Dept. 534
Armour and Company, Chicago

Armour's Bouillon Cubes

SEASICKNESS AND TRAINSICKNESS

A Preventative—Corrective

Mothersill's Seasick Remedy

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Officially adopted by Steamship Companies on both fresh and salt water—endorsed by highest authorities—and used by travelers the world over.

Contains no cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, coal tar products, or their derivatives.

Sold by leading druggists. 50c box enough for 24 hours. $1.00 box for ocean voyage.

The One Dependable Preventative of Nausea.

A copy of Mothersill's Travel Book sent by request, without charge.

MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., Detroit, Mich.

Also at 10 St. Bride Street, London; Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

"Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," the most widely known of Dr. Mitchell's fiction, appeared in 1897, achieved immediate popular success, and at the age of 68 its author jumped into a leading place among contemporary American novelists.

GOVERNOR TENER'S $25,000 JOB

THOSE who take little stock in the great American game may wonder why the election of Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, as president of the National Baseball League is regarded as a boost in his public career, but the millions of fans and players have no doubts about it. The one thing that some followers of the sport can not understand is how Governor Tener can actually earn his salary of $25,000 a year, which is a good deal more than the State of Pennsylvania pays him. For the benefit of those who may not know how much baseball genius, diplomacy in the handling of men, and general executive ability are required of a major league boss, Bozeman Bulger, writing in the New York *Evening World*, describes in detail Governor Tener's job. To quote:

Duties of president of the National League are many and varied, and Governor Tener will probably find it necessary to put in many hard licks to keep up with his new position. Aside from countless details, a National League head has two big tasks on his hands, the handling of his umpire staff and the job of being a member of the National Baseball Commission.

Being a member of the National Baseball Commission is a job in itself. The presidents of the American and National Leagues with Chairman Garry Herrmann have absolute control of all organized baseball in the country. Governor Tener, when president of the National League, will be forced to attend about six meetings a year of the commission at which all matters pertaining to organized ball are pondered over. The meetings are generally held in Cincinnati, and Governor Tener will find it necessary to take the trip from New York or wherever he makes his headquarters.

The umpire staff is a task that has given other presidents prematurely gray hairs. Last year there were eleven umpires on the National League staff, and to assign them satisfactorily to the different games is as difficult as running a ball club.

The president is directly responsible for the performances of his umpires, and it is a painstaking job to select and drill competent men to be judges at the games. Last season it was nothing unusual for five or six umpires with assignments to games around the city to call on President Lynch for instructions and to discuss matters that had cropped up during a doubtful play.

When umpires are not calling on the president for instructions it is just possible that some club owner drops in to be enlightened on some law or rule of the league's constitution. When the press of business at headquarters permits, a president must travel around the circuit on a tour of inspection. These visits to the various

Guard Against Imitations

The genuine
Baker's Cocoa &
Baker's Chocolate
have this trade-mark on
every package

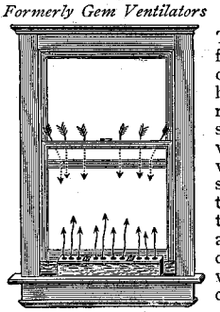
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1780

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Saybrook Ventilators

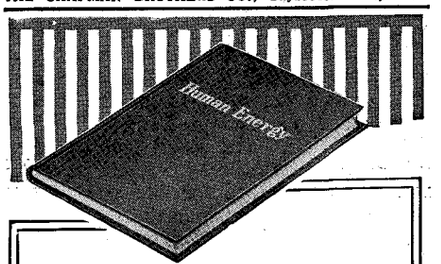
Formerly Gem Ventilators

Fresh Air Without a Draft



The most practical device for the thorough and adequate ventilation of public halls, offices and private residences. Instantly installed and adjustable to windows of different widths. Handsomely constructed of quartered oak, they add appreciably to the appearance of any well appointed room. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for descriptive circular.

THE CHAPMAN BROTHERS CO., Saybrook Point, Conn.



I Want to *Give* You "Human Energy"

My book explains the laws governing right exercise—some of them for the first time. It shows clearly and concisely why a few minutes daily of movements scientifically directed to reach your internal organs—most of which are muscular—will do infinitely more for your health and strength than hours of random exercise.

I offer it to you free, because I want you to understand the principles underlying The Thompson Course, which has brought thousands of men from uncertain health and inefficiency into fuller, more useful and serener life.

Sooner or later you will adopt the principles of my Course—all men of sedentary life will. You will find "Human Energy" a real contribution to the science of making the most of oneself. It is startling, yet obviously true. Sending for it puts you under no obligation, except to read it as though it were written by a friend.

J. EDMUND THOMPSON

Suite 76, Exchange Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

baseball centers take up much time and amount to thousands of miles every year.

During the playing season the league head is kept extremely busy with matters that must be adjusted every day in addition to the duties of a member of the National Commission. At the end of the ball year comes the arduous work in connection with the world's series. Then before a rest may be had a president must start on his annual report to be presented at the yearly meeting of the directors. About the only time a league head can take a breathing-spell is during the month of March, just before the start of the playing season.

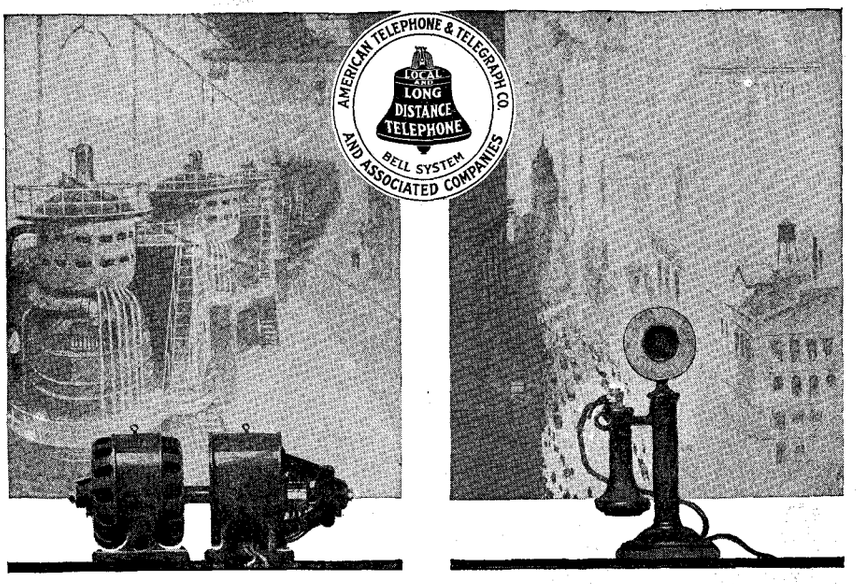
Governor Tener when he assumes charge of the National League won't have to ask the advice of any one as to what hours he must keep. But, judging from the routine of other leaders of the National, Governor Tener will probably "get on the job" about ten o'clock in the morning, receive visits from his umpires, press representatives, and other callers, which will keep him engaged until midday. The league business must be attended to until game time. When a president is on one of his inspection tours there is just so much work piled up at his return.

Notwithstanding the various duties connected with the management of a baseball league, many fans could be found undoubtedly who would fail to see how the job measured up to the $25,000 mark, but allowance must be made for the prestige and dignity that Governor Tener will bring from the State House in Harrisburg to the Metropolitan Tower as president of the National League.

THE WOMAN IN CHARGE OF NEW YORK'S JAILS

WHEN Katherine Bement Davis, Mayor Mitchel's Commissioner of Correction and, incidentally, the first woman to hold so high an official position in the metropolis, assumed her duties the first of the year, the mere men rulers of the other departments of the municipal government had a new pace set for them. Miss Davis—she is frequently called Dr. Davis because of her numerous college degrees—does not believe city employees have any better excuse for loafing on their jobs than the steel-workers of Gary or the stevedores of Hoboken, and she started in by making herself an example for all her subordinates to follow. The New York *World* says that if she keeps up her working gait she will have set the swiftest pace ever established in the New York municipal service. The first thing she did was to get to her office in the morning at 8.30 and work through until evening. On her first Sunday in office, when most of the other office-holders were resting, she inspected the Tombs prison, which, she says, ought to be torn down and replaced with a building adequate to the purpose. *The World* tells us more about Miss Davis:

One of the most restful places in the city service has been the office of the Commissioner of Correction. In the old



The Energizer of Business

IN a metropolitan power-house there must be generators large enough to furnish millions of lights and provide electrical current for thousands of cars and factories.

Each monster machine with the power of tens of thousands of horses is energized by an unobtrusive little dynamo, which is technically known as an "exciter."

This exciter by its electric impulse through all the coils of the generator brings the whole mechanism into life and activity.

A similar service is performed for the great agencies of business and industry by the telephones of the Bell System. They carry the currents of communication everywhere to energize our intricate social and business mechanism.

United for universal service, Bell Telephones give maximum efficiency to the big generators of production and commerce.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Pork Sausage from Forest Home Farm

Made after an old Virginia recipe from the choicest portions of tender yearling pigs, flavored with home grown herbs and pure spices. Put up in 1 lb. packages, wrapped in parchment and shipped in 5, 10, 20 and 50 lb. boxes.

Price 30c a pound
Delivered at your door

Forest Home Farm Hams

From corn-fed yearling pigs, cured by an old-fashioned Southern process that makes them deliciously tender and tasty. They weigh from 8 to 16 lbs. and keep indefinitely.

Price 30c a pound f. o. b. Purcellville
Freight paid on orders of 100 lbs. or over
Forest Home Farm, Purcellville, Va.

The Highest and Lowest

points the temperature has reached during a given period are accurately shown by a

Tycos MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Thermometer

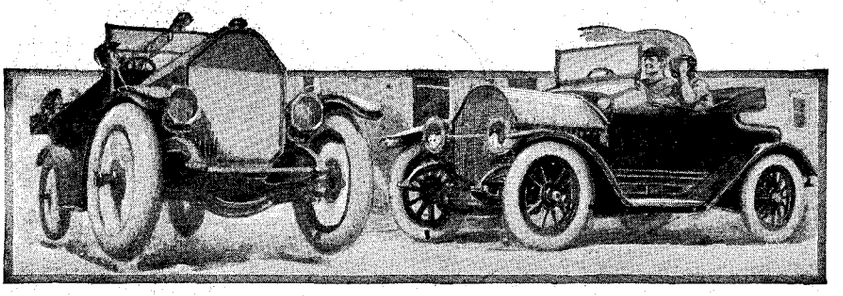
It is very interesting to know how cold it has been during the night or how hot during the day.

Our "Tycos" Maximum and Minimum Thermometer No 5452, 10 inch, has black oxidized brass scale, white filled figures, black japanned case.

Most dealers sell "Tycos" Maximum and Minimum Thermometers. Go to your dealer first. If he does not have them or will not order for you, send us his name and address with $4.00 and we will send you one. When ordering give the number "5452."

Valuable Booklet "Temperature" Mailed on Request.
TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES
208 West Avenue Rochester, N. Y.
There's a "Tycos" Thermometer for Every Purpose.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In a "Tight Corner"

You flirt with disaster if you neglect brake lining. You *can* do without fancy "extras" on the car you drive—but for safety's sake you must have brake lining on which you can *depend*.

Brake lining must give uniform gripping power *clear through*—not merely on the outside. Then it remains reliable till worn paper-thin. Such is Thermoid.

Cut a strip of Thermoid open. Break open the ordinary. Compare their centers. You can *see* the difference in gripping power.

Hydraulic compression is the reason Thermoid has the most uniform gripping power. It explains why its density is fixed. Why it cannot be burned out—nor affected by oil, water, gasoline, dirt. Why it is used exclusively by so many makers of foremost cars, such as the Peerless, Lozier, White, American, Fiat, National, Marmon, etc.

Thermoid
HYDRAULIC COMPRESSED
Brake Lining—100%

Thermoid represents 60% more labor and contains 50% more material, size for size, than the ordinary.

Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make *good*—*or we will.*

THERMOID RUBBER COMPANY
Trenton, New Jersey

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Send sketch or model for free search. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ½ to ⅓ Mfrs. prices (many less). Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

DeLAND FLA. Healthful, beautiful, progressive. An ideal winter resort; best all year 'round town. Information and descriptive literature from Secretary Business League, DeLand, Florida.

BOOKS

Have you read "HONEST LIVING and LOGIC VS. THEOLOGY"—Endorsed by a great many clergymen. Price 5c in stamps. FRANKLIN PUBLISHING CO., Box 1425, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell monuments. Shipments made direct from the quarries or here. Best of work guaranteed. Write for our liberal terms. MOORE MONUMENT CO., Sterling, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington

Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks. $75.00 month. Parcel Post means many appointments. Examinations everywhere soon. Write for schedule and sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 49, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—FARMS

"Gate City of the Tropics." Southern terminus A.C.L.R.R. Death rate 3 per 1,000. Average Temp., winter 64, summer 81. Clear days, 279. Booklet by Lee County Officials to homeseekers, tourists, sportsmen, agriculturists, or investors. Board of Trade, Fort Myers, Fla.

VIRGINIA FERTILE FARMS, $15 an acre up. Easy payments. Send names of two friends interested in Virginia and receive our beautiful magazine one year free. F. H. La BAUME, Agricultural Agent, Norfolk & Western Railway, Room 301, N. & W. Building, Roanoke, Virginia.

SHOULD YOUR INCOME STOP—what then? Prepare for such an emergency. Look into the great farming, manufacturing and industrial possibilities of the Southeast. Cheap land, living very moderate. Write for literature. "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 57, Washington, D. C.

32,000 acre Stock Ranch; 300 acres can be put in Alfalfa. Price, $3.00 per acre. Climate beneficial for Consumption, Asthma and Rheumatism. W. G. OGLE, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

brownstone four-story residence building there are employed eighteen subordinates. Miss Davis has her office in a room that once was one of the drawing-rooms of a fashionable Gramercy Park home. Instead of pier-glasses there are blackboards bearing daily bulletins of the number of inmates of the different institutions.

In a corner is the desk of Miss Emily C. Finn, Miss Davis's private secretary, who is the Commissioner's only appointee so far. In fact, virtually every employee in the department is under Civil Service protection, and the patronage connected with the commissionership is negligible.

There is just one difference in the appearance of the desk of Commissioner Davis and that of any other head of a city department. On hers there is a handbag.

By example rather than by spoken word the new Commissioner of Correction has "speeded up" the machinery of her department. All day long she runs on third speed herself, and the fact has percolated through the department.

New York's first woman Commissioner is gray-haired—almost white-haired—and is, say, between forty and fifty. She is quick in her walk, in her talk, and in her work. She thinks about two jumps ahead of those with whom she talks, anticipates questions and answers in Gatling-gun manner with as much precision as tho she had taken minutes to consider the question. In rapid-fire thought and action Miss Davis will hold a prominent place in the Mitchel administration.

She is above medium height and, at a rough guess, probably would tip the beam at about 160. Her complexion is pink and white, radiating health. Her eyes are blue and her features small.

Miss Davis, being a leading sociologist, a woman of exceptional executive ability, as indicated by her official record at the Bedford Reformatory and elsewhere, a student and a suffragist, has no affectations in dress. Her gray hair is slightly pompadoured in front and made into a knot on the top of her head. When a *World* reporter called at her office she wore a dark, plain skirt and a striped silk shirtwaist with a low stock collar—a thoroughly businesslike yet thoroughly feminine attire. Her only article of jewelry was a gold bar pin at her throat. Her hands, exceptionally small for a woman of her size, were innocent of rings.

For business purposes Miss Davis wears a long black coat, fur-lined and trimmed with lynx. Her work-a-day hat is a three-cornered affair of dark blue, so nearly devoid of trimming that after a casual glance one would not remember whether it was trimmed at all. Her shoes are low-heeled, but not mannish, and her gloves are strong but well-fitting.

Quick and businesslike in her position, which has always been held by a man, Miss Davis made no concealment of the thoroughly feminine side of her nature when, during a visit to the Queens County jail, she found a seventeen-year-old mother with a two-months' old baby in her arms confined in a cell on a murder charge. The prisoner was Mrs. Marie Masia, who shot and killed her husband a short time ago after he had beaten her. Justice

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Crane and Warden Schleth accompanied Miss Davis in her inspection of the jail.

When the new Commissioner found the young mother and the baby she took the infant from its mother's arms and fondled it, regardless of official dignity, while Justice and Warden looked on silently.

DEPEW'S TRAINING FOR DINNERS

WHEN Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, confest that his digestive organs were not strong enough to weather a series of dinners to which he had been invited just before the Christmas holidays, his weakness was attributed to youthfulness by ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who heads the list of the country's famous banqueters and after-dinner speakers. Mr. Depew has been attending big dinners for forty years, and says it was by training that he learned how to attend public-eating affairs and avoid nightmares, headaches, and kindred ailments. He talked with a reporter for the New York *Press:*

If I am known as an after-dinner speaker I hope I am also known as a man who works harder than most others. My dinners never have interfered with my business—they have been my recreation.

Most men get their relaxation in cards. That makes them keep late hours, and they sit in a room with bad air and drink too many cocktails. They die young. But the public never learns of their card-playing. So it says they have been killed by overwork, and they are lauded as martyrs to their activity.

When I was very young I decided to make dinners my recreation. Speaking was very easy to me. Every man has his forte, and I suppose that is mine. I find it easy to remember things.

I find that, when I walk around my library table for an hour before dinner and think of the subject I am to talk on, everything I have ever read or heard about that subject comes back to me. After my speech I go home, and am in bed about eleven o'clock. The next morning I am fresh and ready to be at work atnine. For years I worked in my office without even going out to lunch—I ate it on my desk.

At six o'clock I would go home and take a nap for ten minutes. Then I would find what I was to speak on and be ready to keep the engagement at eight.

My digestion might have bothered me had I not been careful to eat the dinner just as I would have at home. Indigestion must be guarded against—it is the greatest enemy to a clear head and clear thinking.

I experimented to find just what I could eat best. I soon determined to play with everything, but eat nothing except the roast and game courses. The trouble with the average young man is that he can not restrain his appetite. The things are placed before him, and they are so good he eats them. Of course, he is apt to eat too much. But a public banquet, if eaten with thought and care, is no more of a strain than dinner at home.

A teaspoonful of Abbott's Bitters with your Grape Fruit makes an ideal appetizing tonic. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Building a Boat This Winter? If So Remember That

YOUNG MARINERS SHOULD LEARN WHAT ANCIENT MARINERS KNOW

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

is, has been, and always will be

The Safest
Most Enduring &
Most Economical

BOAT MATERIAL

ever grown by nature or made by man.

The U. S. GOV'T REPORT (June, 1911) says that "John Lawson, writing about 1714 upon the resources of North Carolina gives valuable information upon the *CYPRESS* canoes' part in the coast and river commerce at that time." How reasonable, then, is the deduction that "the best canoe wood in early times was Cypress,"—and how inevitable that later on "builders of sailboats and small ships in the South drew liberally upon Cypress for planking, decking, masts and other parts of the vessel."

200 YEARS LATER—IN 1914

we find a typical case of a modern sailboat in Michigan, planked with *CYPRESS* and perfectly sound, even at the water line, *after 22 years' use*—whereas the gunwales (of a much "harder" wood) are rotting away—without even a "5-day notice." *CYPRESS is the answer, Mr. sea-dog!*

BRAND NEW
Vol. 19
of the "Cypress Pocket" Library is what you want. (Drop a line quick).

When planning a Yacht, Row-boat, Bungalow, Lodge, Sleeping-porch, or fence, remember "*With Cypress you Build But Once.*"
Let our "ALL-ROUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel.
SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
1223 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY.*

ATONIA GASTRICA
By Achilles Rose, M.D. *net*, $1.00; by mail, $1.08.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 64 pages, 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

In the orange and grapefruit groves of members of the Florida Citrus Exchange the pickers wear white gloves to protect the fruit. They clip—not pull—the fruit from the trees and carefully carry it in canvas lined baskets.

At the packing houses the fruit is washed by machinery and assorted for size, wrapped in tissue paper and carefully packed in boxes—all by white-gloved workers. No child labor is employed, and no human hand touches the fruit from tree to grocery or home in which the box is unpacked.

Florida Oranges and Grapefruit Untouched by Human Hands from the Tree to the Consumer

The Florida Citrus Exchange is a co-operative, non-profit making association of growers for the protection of consumers, dealers and producers. Its mark in red on boxes and wrappers means tree-ripened, sweet, juicy fruit.

Up-to-date grocers and fruit dealers in practically every city and town have for sale Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Tell your dealer that you want Exchange fruit—that while other oranges and grapefruit *may* be good; those with the red mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers are *sure* to be. If you have trouble getting Exchange fruit, please write to the Florida Citrus Exchange, general northern office, Central Trust Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

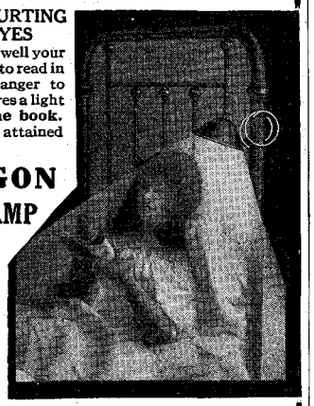
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Can Read In Bed

WITHOUT HURTING YOUR EYES

No matter how well your room is lighted, to read in bed without danger to your eyes requires a light **directly on the book.** This is easily attained with the

PARAGON HANDY LAMP BRACKET



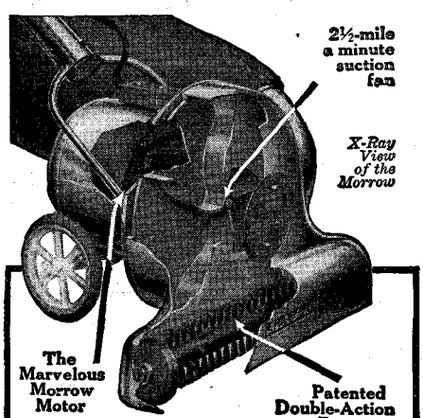
Connects with any *electric light* socket; adjustable to any angle or position Throws soft, gentle, perfect light on the spot where you want it. Good to read with anywhere; fasten it on the back of your chair. Set it on the writing table or piano if you want to write or play. Fine to light up a dark closet. You can carry it, hang it on a hook, attach it to any upright support, or stand it on its base. Handy in the office and for traveling. Costs a trifle.

Easy to Attach

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices and FREE Illustrated Booklet.

PARAGON ELECTRIC CO.

Dept. D1. 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



8½ Pound

Electric Vacuum Cleaner

At last a vacuum cleaner a woman can handle as easily as a carpet sweeper. Weighs no more. Takes up only two-thirds as much room. Suction **more powerful than many big unwieldy machines.** No dust or dirt, lint or ravellings, can resist the Morrow. **Takes work out of housework.** Costs only a cent an hour for current. Built to withstand the very hardest usage. Beautiful polished aluminum case. Absolutely guaranteed.

The Powerful

Morrow

The combination of such extreme light weight with such remarkable efficiency a marvel of mechanics. Motor has excess power and revolves wonderful new suction fan at cyclonic speed of 2½ miles a minute. Either alternating or direct current.

10 Days' Free Trial!

Right in your own home. You risk nothing. If not delighted send it back at our expense.

Write Today Just say "Tell me all about the Morrow and about your special 10-day trial offer"—DO IT NOW.

The Morrow Co., Dept. 2371, Waukegan, Ill.

Dealers and Agents Wanted

Write today for great selling proposition. The Morrow sells itself on demonstration.

WHEN HELEN KELLER MET MONTESSORI

A NOTABLE interview took place in New York a short time ago when Helen Keller met Maria Montessori, the Italian teacher who devised the educational system for children which bears her name. Mrs. John Macy (Anne Sullivan), Miss Keller's teacher, and Miss Anne E. George, translator of "The Montessori Method" and head of the Montessori School in Washington, were the mediums through whom the two famous women conversed. Dr. Montessori's words required double interpretation. They were spoken to Miss George in Italian, repeated to Mrs. Macy in English, and then spelled in the manual alphabet into Miss Keller's hand. The interview was both an exchange of compliments and a discussion, Miss Keller voicing her belief in Socialism as the means of lifting most of humanity's handicaps. The story of the meeting is told by a special New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald:*

Dr. Montessori embraced Mrs. Macy and Miss Keller and there was a confused greeting in Italian and English.

"Say to her," said the Dottoressa, to Miss George, "that I am too much moved to express what I feel."

Miss Keller stood with her hands on Dr. Montessori's shoulders. Then she said distinctly: "Blessed are the feet of her who comes across the sea with a message of liberty to the children of America."

"How clearly she speaks, and her face is lighted with her soul."

"I am glad," said Miss Keller, "that your lecture last night was so successful; they say the hall was crowded."

"Not all the thousands," replied Dr. Montessori, "mean one-tenth as much to me as this meeting."

"I myself am a product of the Montessori method," and her hand sought the lips of Mrs. Macy, who smiled and nodded emphatically.

"Does she know," asked Dr. Montessori, "that I have written a dedication to her for my new book?"

"She knows that you have dedicated the book to her, but she does not know what you have written."

"I have said that I have learned from *you as pupil learns from master.*"

"But," replied Miss Keller quickly, turning to Mrs. Macy, "you should have said that of her."

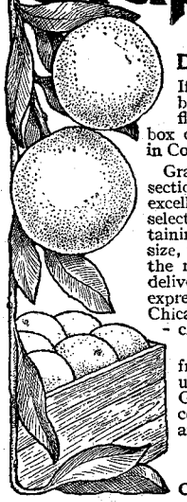
"Of both, for you are one. She is the creator of a soul, but you had the soul to be created." Then she murmured to Miss George and Miss George translated: "She is using an Italian word which cannot be rendered in English. It is a combination of 'precious' and 'tender.'"

"I have followed your career for years. Professor Ferreri told me much about you. Do you remember him?" Professor Ferreri is an Italian teacher of the deaf who some years ago read a few stanzas of Dante with Miss Keller.

Miss Keller's face lighted. "Oh, yes, I remember him."

"Can you remember any of the Italian words he taught you?" Miss Keller threw

Grape Fruit



FROM FLORIDA
Direct To Your Door

If you want Grape Fruit of the best quality and with the real flavor, let me ship you a special box direct from my own Nurseries in Cocoanut Grove, Florida.

Grape Fruit from this far southern section of Florida is grape fruit par excellence. Every piece carefully selected and packed in a box containing from 36 to 80 according to size, the 46, 54 and 64 sizes being the most desirable. Cost per box delivered at your house or nearest express office is $6 an where east of Chicago; small additional express charges to more distant points.

Order a box of my delicious fruit and you will want it regularly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grape fruit shipped to foreign countries with transportation and duty charges prepaid.

J. WAINWRIGHT, Jr.
Overbrook Nurseries
Cocoanut Grove, Florida

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Solid comfort — never press or bind or pull

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

President Woodrow Wilson and His Cabinet A de Luxe brochure of the New Administration, containing interesting lives of the President, Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet and Speaker of the House, illustrated with beautiful portraits. Sent bound in imitation Vellum, postpaid upon receipt of 25c; in Royal Blue cloth for $1. Agents wanted. **Walton Advertising & Printing Company, Dept. 2, P. O. Box 1758, Boston, Mass.**

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 92 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Become an LL.B.

Only Law School of its Kind in America

ONLY recognized resident law school in the United States conferring Degree of Bachelor of Laws—LL. B.—by correspondence. ONLY law school in U.S. conducting **standard resident school** and giving **same instruction, by mail.** ONLY law school giving **over 450 class-room lectures** to its **extension students.** ONLY law school giving a full **3-year, University Law Course, by mail,** having an **actual faculty** of over **30 prominent lawyers,** (8 of whom are Assistant United States' Attorneys) in **active practice.** ONLY law school in existence giving **Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking,** in conjunction with its law course. **We guarantee to prepare our students to pass bar examinations.** School highly endorsed and recommended by **Gov. Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students.** Send today for **Large Illustrated Prospectus.** Special courses for Business Men.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 551 Advertising Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

her head back and her face took on its curious perplexed and searching look. Then she shook her head.

"No. What is the word for 'you'?"

"*Lei.*"

"Well, then—*Lei amo.*"

"Dottoressa," asked Miss George, "don't you want to tell her something about the children in the house of childhood?"

"Tell her this," answered Dr. Montessori, "that my children understand her; they know the triumph of the soul over difficulties. But the children of the future, the men of the future, will understand her even better than men do now, for they will be liberated and will know how the spirit can prevail over the senses."

"You," said Miss Keller, "are fighting for the freedom of children. We are fighting for the freedom of the parents, for the industrial revolution."

"But it is all one," said the Dottoressa. "The complete revolution is external and internal, too."

"How wide and far-reaching and many-sided," exclaimed Miss Keller, "is the Montessori system!"

"I began," explained Dr. Montessori, "as a sympathizer with political revolutionists of all kinds. Then I came to feel that it is the liberation of this, what we have in our hearts, that is the beginning and end of revolution."

"But, surely," said Miss Keller, "we never can have the Montessori system or any other good system of education so long as the conditions of the home, of the parents, of the workers, are so intolerable."

"Certainly, certainly, that is true. But we must educate children so that they will know how to free themselves and others from bondage. And the first thing is to bring our children under the care of worthy teachers. You and Mrs. Macy symbolize such education, the education of the future, the development of a soul by the union of an inspiring teacher and the child whose soul has grown freely with such stimuli as it needs and without the stimuli that debase and hinder growth."

"When you think of the appalling conditions," said Miss Keller, "under which people live, it sometimes seems a miracle that the children grow up at all to intelligence and decency."

There was a moment's pause, during which every one seemed to be thinking of the enormous mountains to be moved. Then Montessori said: "The Queen Margherita is much interested in you."

"I have heard that she is a sweet and noble woman."

"Indeed she is."

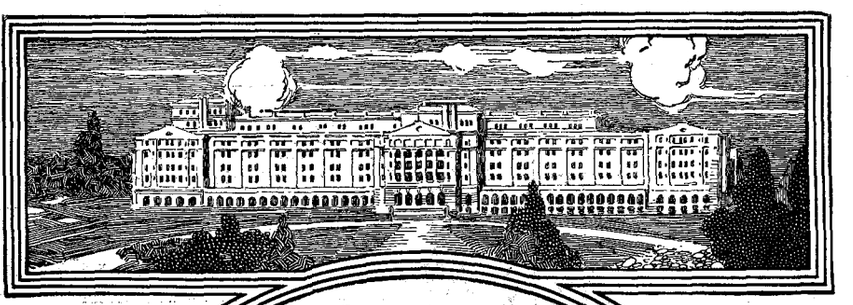
"And they tell me the King, too, is a good man. All the same we must get rid of all kings."

Mrs. Macy laughingly explained that Miss Keller was an uncompromising revolutionist and naturally opposed to having such officials as kings. The interview proceeds, with Dr. Montessori speaking:

"Because of you the world has a greater sense than ever of the possibilities of the soul."

Miss Keller pressed the Italian woman's hand, and said simply: "Blindness and deafness have their compensations if there is some one to help. I cannot begin to tell

(*Continued on page* 137)



Brain fag—mental confusion—indecision—lack of vim and chronic weariness are evidence of something wrong with the body.

To determine the causes of ill health by a complete scientific "inventory" of each patient's entire organism is an essential feature of the Battle Creek Sanitarium System.

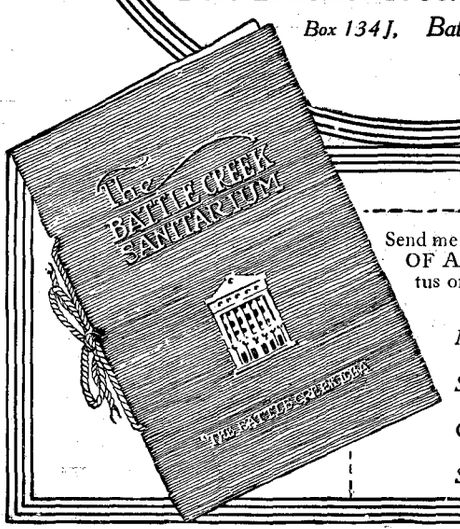
In addition to the usual physical examination, the efficiency of the whole body is measured; chemists and bacteriologists examine the bodily excretions, the blood and stomach contents; physical trainers test the physique and the muscles; other specialists study the heart, lungs, stomach and other vital internal organs.

Then follows a course of health training adapted to each patient's special needs—diet scientifically regulated, graduated body-building exercises, outdoor methods, the scientific application of the electric light, hydrotherapy, electricity, mechanical and electrical exercises, radium, the X-ray, massage and all other up-to-date remedial means.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium System of physical examination is explained in our booklet "THE MEASURE OF A MAN." The Illustrated Prospectus comes with it. Write or use the coupon.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Box 134 J, Battle Creek, Mich.



Send me free your booklet "THE MEASURE OF A MAN" and the Illustrated Prospectus of the Sanitarium. Box 134 J.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

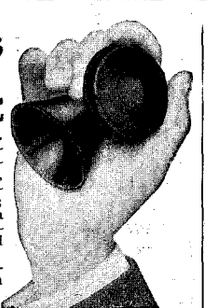
State .....

Deaf Persons

after trying electrical and other devices find that the

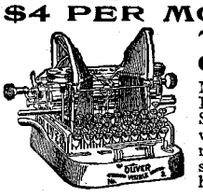
OTOPHONE

is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small, compact instrument held **against** the ear, **not** inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing." Manufactured in our surgical instrument department. Our **TRIAL** offer and testimonials will interest you. In writing today for illustrated booklet, please mention our booklet No. 7.



E. B. Meyrowitz
INCORPORATED
OPTICIAN
Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments and Electrical Appliances
237 Fifth Avenue, New York

$4 PER MONTH BUYS This Visible Oliver Typewriter



Nothing Down—Free Trial. Less than Agents' Prices. Shipped on approval. If you want to keep it, send us $4 a month. Our booklet is worth sending for because it tells you how to save $41.50. It's FREE.

TYPEWRITERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE
166 M-67 N. Michigan Blvd., CHICAGO

KEWANEE

Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants—Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants—Gasoline Engines—Pumping Machinery
Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request
KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ills. — Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest SS.Co in the WORLD — Over 400 Ships — 1,306,819 TONS

Cruises

West Indies
Venezuela and the Panama Canal
By
VICTORIA LUISE
During February—March—April.
Duration 16 to 27 days.
Cost $145-$175 up.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
by
S.S. Cincinnati and S.S. Cleveland
Ports of call:
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa

Around the World via Panama Canal
135 days—$900.00 and up

The greatest and most attractive cruise ever planned.

Leaving New York, January 31, 1915, by S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons) through the Canal, arriving at San Francisco in time for the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Cost includes all necessary expenses afloat and ashore.

Write for illustrated book giving full information.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Boston Pittsburgh Chicago New Orleans Minneapolis St. Louis San Francisco

Trade Mark

The NILE and ORIENT

Three delightful Tours to the Orient. ANNUAL NILE-ORIENTAL TOUR sailing January 22d (motoring through "Garden of Allah Land") and later sailings. *Send for Booklet and Information.*

ALTHOUSE TOURS CO.
1333 Walnut St. Philadelphia

Great White Fleet

PANAMA

Experienced travelers choose these snow-white ships because they are *built to be cool in the Tropics.* Outside staterooms, special ventilation and the great number of baths (many of them private) put the steamers of The Great White Fleet in a class by themselves.

Many attractive cruises to **Jamaica, Panama Canal, Central and South America.**

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

From New Orleans every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BEGINNING JANUARY, 1914

Special 18-day weekly cruises de Luxe from New York to Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica and Havana.

From Boston, weekly sailings to Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.

Write for booklet No. 69

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
7 Battery Place, New York
Long Wharf, Boston
630 Common St., New Orleans
Or any authorized ticket or tourist agent

The Allurements of Foreign Travel

Heed the call of the German "Vaterland"—the historic Rhine country, rich in natural beauty, quaint medieval architecture and legendary lore.

Five week Vacation Tour to LONDON, PARIS and BERLIN including Rhine trip only $176.95.

Sail by the safe, comfortable, one class (II) cabin steamers of the North German Lloyd.

Baltimore-Southampton-Bremen Service

Comfort without luxury. Delicious meals.

Send 10c for concise travel guide, "HOW TO SEE GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND," by P. G. L. Hilken—essential in planning your tour.

A. SCHUMACHER & CO.
160 S. Charles St. Baltimore, Md.

University Travel

AFTER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

ROMAN AFRICA by rail and automobile.
THE NILE to Second Cataract by private steamer. Our "House-boat on the Nile."
PALESTINE by carriage (no horseback) and camp. Our own Camping Outfit.
TURKEY and GREECE. Always interesting, now more than ever so.
Special facilities and expert leadership.
Send for Announcements.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EGYPT

The Nile to the Second Cataract

Palestine, Turkey and Greece

Write us for information about travel in these fascinating lands. We have all the data.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational Building Boston, Mass.
Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

NEW MEXICO

FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS for your Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, All Kidney Ailments, Arterial Hardening, Nervous Breaking, etc. Perfect Treatment, Perfect Climate, Large Modern Hotel. Booklet. T. C. McDERMOTT.

ROYAL TOURS

SEND FOR BOOKLETS
Spring and Summer Tours de Luxe
Vacation Tours, Motor Tours de Luxe
Royal Tours, 1 Madison Ave., New York

INDEPENDENT

TRAVEL MADE EASY
PARTY TRAVEL PERFECTED
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS-MARQUETTE BLDG. CHICAGO

EUROPE

Party of six sails April 25. Delightful route including the Dolomites. Experienced guidance. Send for itinerary. Four months, $1000.
Miss AMES, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Choice Tours to Europe

Seventh Season. Experienced conductors. Moderate cost. Send for booklet.
The Dean Tours, 161 Devonshire St., Boston

PORTO RICO

Visit San Juan

Ponce, Mayaguez, and other quaint Porto Rican cities; motor over the famous Military Road. See what American occupation has done to add to the comfort and beauty of this tropical paradise.

New York to San Juan in 4½ days, **$45 and up;** 16-day all-expense cruise, **$110.** Sailings every Saturday. Larger steamers and more luxurious accommodations than ever. Write for booklet.

PORTO RICO LINE
GENERAL OFFICE: 11 Broadway, New York
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE: 290 B'way, N.Y.
Or any Railroad Ticket Office or Authorized Tourist Agency

"Travel Tours" and Other Booklets Free

Select parties. Low rates. Expert escort. **The Orient** in Feb. **Spain** in May. **Mediterranean Route** in Apr., May, June, July. **Japan:** Cherry Blossom Tour; also unique Summer Tour. 15 Summer Tours to **Europe.** $250 up. Also **British Isles, Chateaux Country,** unique **Swiss Tours. Norway,** Sweden, Denmark. **Russia. Round the World.** Nov. & Dec. *Booklets free.*

GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD
1 Madison Ave., N. Y. 1115 Walnut St., Phila.

ALL ABOUT TRAVEL & TOURS IN
NORWAY
SWEDEN AND DENMARK
SCANDINAVIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
18 BROADWAY, GEN'L AGENCY. NEW YORK CITY

TEMPLE EUROPE ORIENT TOURS

Sail in March, April, May, June, July. Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and lowest prices in the world. Address
TEMPLE TOURS
8 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

EUROPE

High Class Travel Limited Parties

Spring and summer tours for $300, $395, $530, $785, $1,000. Spring tour in April. Send for literature and booklets.
PIERCE TOURIST CO., 1480 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE

Let us tell you about our tours? Tours from a few weeks to several months.
WALTER H. WOODS CO., Journal Bldg., Boston

EUROPE and ORIENT

33rd Season—Limited Parties
Exceptional Advantages
PAINE TOURS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

$415 EUROPE

Comprehensive Summer Tour
New York to Naples. University man leader. Other popular trips. The Shelton Parties, Box X, 1049 Old So. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Winter Cruises

from New York to the American Mediterranean

HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.

NASSAU
weekly service from New York and direct connections with Havana.

MEXICO
Weekly Service

Separate or combined tours of 8, 10, 11 and 22 days $50.00 and up. Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)
GENERAL OFFICES, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.
TICKET OFFICE, Pier 13, E. R., N. Y.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, 290 B'way, N. Y.
Or Any Railroad Ticket Office or Authorized Tourist Agency

VISIT EGYPT

See **Cairo,** the wonderful **Luxor (Thebes)** the mysterious **Assouan,** the gate to the **Nubian Desert.**

All connected to Alexandria and Port Said by a splendid system of fast express trains and trains-de-luxe made up exclusively of sleeping and dining cars. Fast and commodious travel. Low fares. Up-to-date hotels.

Winter Palace—Luxor Hotel
Luxor, Upper Egypt
Cataract Hotel—Savoy Hotel
Grand Hotel
Assouan, Upper Egypt

For illustrated pamphlets, information and tickets, apply to American Agency of

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS
281 Fifth Avenue, New York City

See Europe in an Auto!

We rent the best Automobiles for British and Continental touring at the lowest tariff in Europe. Tour-book, containing tariffs, full information, 10,000 miles of detailed itineraries, also unique scheme of Personally Conducted Automobile Tours free on request.

International Autotravel Co.
26-30 Morning Post Buildings
The Strand, London, England

RAYMOND - WHITCOMB TOURS

EUROPE

Small parties under personal escort to the lands of the Mediterranean. Frequent departures, January to April.

EGYPT and the HOLY LAND

Turkey, Greece and Balkan States. Departures Feb. 21 and Mar. 7.

Other tours to Panama and West Indies, Japan, China, the Philippines and Siberia.

Ask for booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Boston New York Phila. San Fran.

THE PILGRIM TOURS

EUROPE

Mediterranean tours to Italy, the Riviera and Switzerland. Winter, Spring and Summer.

Also British Isles and Northern Countries. Moderate cost. Best management.

Also **PENSION TOURS** at low rates.

Send for booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., Agts.
Boston New York Phila. San Fran.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 135)

you what my teacher's coming meant to me. She was almost blind herself. She came to teach me amid strange surroundings. Her eyes did not permit her to read. She knew almost nothing of educational theory and psychology, but taught me, as we say, out of her own head."

Dr. Montessori was studying Miss Keller's face. "In spite of all you say, Mrs. Macy, all your explanations of how she was taught, I do not see how her spirit has such vision. She seems like a special revelation of God."

"Every child," said Miss Keller, "can be a special revelation of God, if he is taught properly and is allowed to live under right conditions."

"Helen," said Mrs. Macy, "was a revolutionist before I was. Two or three years before I cared for them, she had all these ideas. You see, I could have molded her in my own likeness, I could have made her a copy of myself. But I left her free to think."

"That is it. Liberty to think."

"Did it ever occur to you, Dr. Montessori," asked Mrs. Macy, "that the same ideas spring up in many parts of the world at about the same time. I did not know of your work nor you of mine. What is it? Is it the spirit of the age manifest here and there in one and another individual?"

"It is all in what we want," said Miss Keller. "We ought to want more, for what we want we get, if we want it hard enough. For example, women want the vote, men want better conditions of labor, and children want more freedom. And remember, what we really want we get."

"You will come to see our schools in Rome some time?"

"*Oui, je ferai cela avec grand plaisir*," replied Miss Keller.

"Oh, she is speaking French."

"Yes, I speak it a little, not very well."

"But you are tired," said Mrs. Macy.

"No, no, only too much moved to say all I would. I have known of you for years. This summer, when I came closer to you through Mr. Macy, I felt it a great privilege, and when you sent me your picture it was one of the happiest moments of my life. And now I meet you. I am sorry that you had to come to this hotel to see me. When I first came to America I felt that I must rush to you to render homage."

"I hope," said Miss Keller, "that the next time I see you I shall be able to speak with you in Italian—at Rome."

Couldn't Wait.—Little Jasper Senter learned from the minister's sermon one Sunday that man was made of clay, so after returning from church he resolved to make him a man after his own fashion. The work proceeded in the clay bank back of the garden until his mother called Jasper to luncheon. He had completed all of the man save one leg.

That afternoon Jasper and his mother, while walking along the street, met a man with one leg, walking with crutches. Jasper accosted him and grabbed his coat.

"See here!" he said. "I thought I told you to stay there in the yard till I put that other leg on you."—*Judge.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Safer Way.—"Dat ol' man o' yohs is a purty good provider."

"He shows his sense," replied Aunt Chloe. "He wants to keep me busy occupyin' dishere skillet as a utensile instid of a weapon."—*Washington Star.*

A Bit Vague.—A burglar, in attempting to enter Wright's store, was shot at by Winfred Rardin. The man started to run, the bullet striking him between the fence corner and front gate, inflicting a superficial wound.—*Butler County (Ky.) Reformer.*

Think it Over.—Our colleague at the adjacent desk has just cogitated this: If a man has nothing, he must do something to have anything. But if a man has something, he needn't do anything to have nothing in a very short time.—*Boston Transcript.*

Secret Is Out.—"And you are eating grass!" said the sympathetic bystander.

"Sh-h-h!" returned Nebuchadnezzar. "That's the story I gave out. But the truth is that I think there is a hen's nest somewhere out here in the weeds."—*Washington Star.*

Costly Justice.—A colored gentleman, on trial for his life in a remote Tennessee town, was asked by the judge if he had anything to say, whereupon he replied:

"All I has to say is this, Judge: If you hangs me, you hangs the best bass singer in Tennessee."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Blundered.—EXE—"Cigar, old man?"

WYE—"Thanks! (puff, puff). Capital weed this. Aren't you going to smoke, too?"

EXE (examining the remaining one)—"No, I think not."

WYE—"What's the matter? Did you give me the wrong one?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Blame Located.—A crabbed old misogynist said to Ethel Barrymore at a dinner in Bar Harbor:

"Woman! Feminism! Suffrage! Bah! Why, there isn't a woman alive who wouldn't rather be beautiful than intelligent."

"That's because," said Miss Barrymore calmly, "so many men are stupid while so few are blind."—*New York Tribune.*

Bluff Called.—The following exchange of courtesy was recently chronicled in a German paper's advertisements:

"The gentleman who found a brown purse, containing a sum of money, in the Blumenstrasse, is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized."

A couple of days later appeared the response, which, altho courteous, had an elusive air, to say the least:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a brown purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house at a convenient day."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World has been built at Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

Open all the Year
Absolutely Fireproof

Mr. E. W. Grove, of St. Louis, Mo., has built at Asheville, N. C., the finest resort hotel in the world. Built by hand of the great boulders of Sunset Mountain, it is full of rest and comfort and wholesomeness. The front lawn is the hundred-acre eighteen-hole golf links of the Asheville Country Club, and with it sixty acres belonging to the hotel.

The purest water obtainable is piped seventeen miles from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, over 6000 feet altitude. Biltmore milk and cream exclusively, supplied from 200 registered Jerseys on the estate of Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt.

Four hundred one-piece rugs were made at Aubusson, France. Seven hundred pieces of furniture and 600 lighting fixtures of solid copper were made by hand by the Roycrofters.

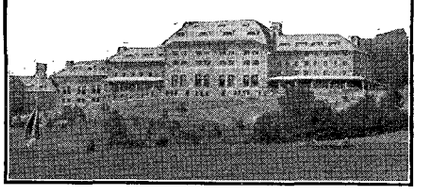
For the golfers there are lockers and shower bath rooms with a forty foot swimming pool not excelled by the finest clubs in existence, and the players are less than 100 yards distant when on the links.

Especially available for northern guests in the Spring, Fall and Winter, going and returning from farther southern resorts, or for an all Winter resort. Persons with any form of tubercular trouble will not be received at the Inn.

Rates—American Plan—$5.00 a day upwards. Write for Booklet "A."

Full information and literature may be obtained at 50 Southern Railway Offices, United States and Canada.

GROVE PARK INN
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.



VENUS PERFECT PENCILS

FREE SAMPLE—A trial will convince you that Pencil economy and writing satisfaction are combined in **Venus** The Quality Leader. Try it! Ask for soft, medium or hard.

VENUS PERFECT PENCILS
WRITE SMOOTHEST
WEAR LONGEST
ERASE CLEANEST

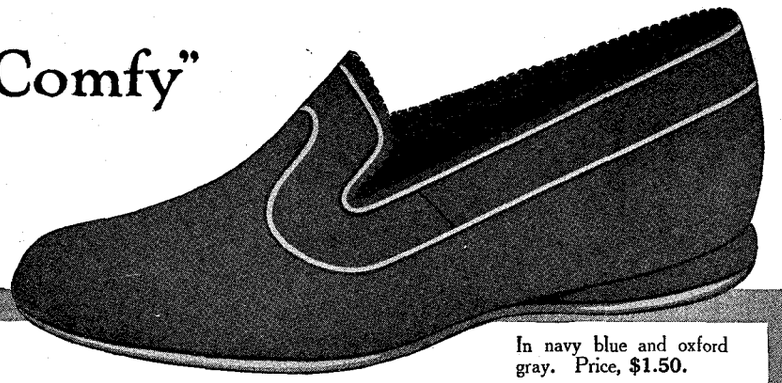
17 Black Degrees, 6B to 9H
2 Copying Degrees, Soft and Hard
Write for FREE SAMPLE

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.
223 Fifth Avenue, New York

VENUS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

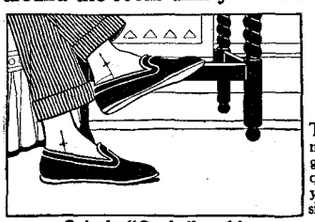
"Comfy"



In navy blue and oxford gray. Price, $1.50.

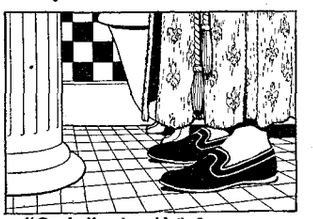
Don't Go Barefoot
Around the Room

Get the "Comfy" Felt Slipper habit. Slip into your "Comfys" and save your bare feet. Keep a pair at your bedside, in your locker, and carry a pair in your grip. Kick into them; wear them to the bath and around the room until you are ready to put on your shoes.



Only the "Comfys" are felt

This 'Comfy' mark is your guarantee of quality. Ask your wife or sister.



"Comfys" make cold tile floors warm

If your dealer in men's wear or shoes does not have "Comfys" ask him to get them for you. Send for Catalogue 61.

Dealers: Send for Catalogue D and let us tell you about adding this line to your men's "Solid Comfort Department."

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., 121 East 13th St., New York
Sole makers of "Comfy" footwear

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

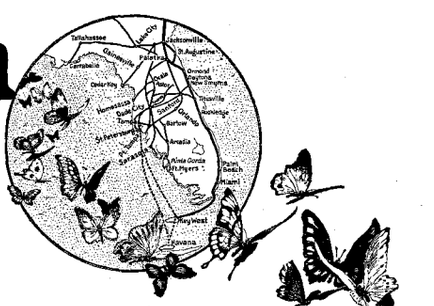
Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO.
Dept. C Boston, Mass.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department).

Memorial Tablets
Are being cast of bronze recovered from
Wreck of U. S. S. Maine
By Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

Florida

America's natural winter resort, replete with open-air pleasures, sports, and social entertainments.



Fanned by the ocean breezes, the climate is mild and the air is tonic. Here one may enjoy to the full:

Bathing, sailing, canoeing, cruising, and all water sports. Beautiful roadways for motoring, driving and riding. Magnificent Golf Links and Tennis Courts.

Winter Tourist Tickets now on sale to Jacksonville and all Florida Winter Resorts

Also to the famous resorts at Augusta, Ga., Aiken, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Summerville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Brunswick, Ga.

Up-to-date through Pullman Service, Southern Railway dining-car service.

Stop-over privileges are allowed on Winter Tourist Tickets at Asheville, N. C., and other points in the "Land of the Sky." No extra charge.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South

A Step in Economy.—" Bulger has stopt drinking."

" His friends will save money."—*Boston Transcript.*

Changed Man.—BRIDEGROOM—" Didn't I look like a fool when I was at the altar rail? "

BEST MAN—" No; but any one could see that you were not yourself."—*Judge.*

Climbing.—" You folk are being taken up by society, aren't you? "

" Well, we don't believe in bragging, but we know three ladies who smoke cigarets."—*Newark News.*

One Alternative.—PASSENGER—" Do I have to change cars in Chicago? "

EXCESSIVELY POLITE CONDUCTOR—"Not necessarily, madam. You can go back to New York if you want to."—*Life.*

To the Rescue.—UNFORTUNATE PEDESTRIAN (who has been knocked down and dazed)—" Where am I? Where am I? "

ENTERPRISING HAWKER—" 'Ere y' are, sir—map of London, one penny."—*Punch.*

Self-Saved.—" I kept my head when I fell into the water," observed the young man.

" How fortunate," replied the caustic maid: " it must have helped you so nicely to float."—*Baltimore American.*

Foolish Question.—" How do you feel this morning? " asked Barnwell, meeting a well-known Kentucky colonel.

" Rotten, sah. How would yo' expect a gentleman to feel in the mornin', sah? "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Where It's Written.—" Spain is the land of story and song. What traditions of daring knighthood cling around old England! France, too, is the realm of ancient romance."

" I know. But Indianapolis is the clearing-house."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Squelching Her.—The stage-drivers in Yellowstone Park are bothered considerably by the foolish questions asked by their passengers, and often resort to satirical answers. Once a lady tourist who seemed deeply interested in the hot springs inquired:

" Driver, do these springs freeze over in winter? "

" Oh, yes, yes; a lady was skating here last winter and broke through and got her foot scalded."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

An Idea for Wives.—" Dearie," said the young married man, " I have to go to New York on business. It will only take a day or so and I hope you won't miss me too much while I'm gone, but—"

" I won't," answered his young wife, positively, " because I'm going with you."

" I wish you could, dear, but it won't be convenient this time. What would you want to go for, anyhow? I'm going to be too busy to be with you, and—"

" I have to go. I need clothes."

" But, darling—you can get all the clothes you want right here on Euclid Avenue."

" Thank, you. That's all I wanted."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lost His Ballast.—"Did you gain in weight after your hunting trip?"

"Only temporarily. I went back as soon as the doctor removed the shot."—*Washington Star.*

Stumped.—"Children," said the teacher to his pupils, "you should be able to do anything equally well with either hand. With a little practise you will find it just as easy to do anything with one hand as it is with the other."

"Is it?" inquired the urchin at the foot of the class. "Let's see you put your left hand in the right-hand pocket of your trousers."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Polite, but Pointed.—A stern old preacher had issued to his people a command against dancing, believing it to be a device of the devil.

A few of the young people disobeyed and attended a dance given at a neighboring town. Finally it reached the ears of the preacher, and, meeting one of the culprits on the street one morning, said in a stern voice,

"Good morning, child of the devil!"

"Good morning, father!" smilingly answered the pretty miss.—*National Monthly.*

Almost Human.—Said Flossie to May: "Just listen while I talk to Fido. He's so intelligent!

"Does doggie want to tum out for a walk?"

"Bow-wow!"

"Of course 'oo does; but 'oo just had a bath and 'oo might tatch cold."

"Bow-wow!"

"If 'oo stays home, I'll div 'oo a piece of cake."

"Bow-wow!"

"I knew 'oo would. What kind of cake?"

"Bow-wow!"

"Sponge cake. All right, 'oo shall have sponge cake. Did you ever see such an intelligent dog, May? He understands every word I say to him."—*New York World.*

A Tip for Young Husbands.—The younger man had been complaining that he could not get his wife to mend his clothes.

"I asked her to sew a button on this vest last night and she hasn't touched it," he said. At this the older man assumed the air of a patriarch.

"Never ask a woman to mend anything," he said. "You haven't been married very long and I think I can give you some serviceable suggestions. When I want a shirt mended I take it to my wife and flourish it around a little and say, 'Where's that rag-bag?'

"'What do you want of the rag-bag?' asks the wife. Her suspicions are aroused at once.

"'I want to throw this shirt away. It's worn out,' I say, with a few more flourishes.

"'Let me see that shirt,' my wife says, then, 'Now, John, hand it to me at once.'

"Of course, I pass it over and she examines it.

"'Why, it only needs—'; and then she mends it."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

This All-Steel Train Saves a Business Day to California

Choice of drawing room or compartments, which may be engaged en suite, and standard sleeping car berths.

Monster Mikado engines, reeling off the miles on dustless double tracks, under the ceaseless protection of automatic electric block safety signals—

—Less than one per cent grade, few curves and only necessary stops—

—*Save a day* for transcontinental travelers on

Overland Limited

Buffet-Club car, Dining car, Observation-Library car, bathing facilities, barber shop.

the only *daily* extra fare train to California, the only *exclusively first-class* train to San Francisco.

All steel, the Overland Limited is the finest train the Pullman Company can build.

It is palatial in equipment, supreme in the quality of service offered.

Ladies' maids, valet, stenographer.

Leaves Chicago every day at 7.00 p.m., arrives San Francisco 9.30 the morning of the third day—only 64 hours and 30 minutes en route.

Passenger list Limited.

Chicago & North Western
Union Pacific
Southern Pacific

Roadbed a transcontinental boulevard, smooth, dustless, solid as rock.

The Overland Limited Book, describing this unique train briefly, is free on request, together with any specific information you may desire. Or we will send a representative to call and make arrangements for your trip.

Special attention given to mail inquiries. Address Chicago or New York, asking for Overland Limited Book Number 63.

Protected every mile by automatic electric block safety signals.

J. B. DE FRIEST, Gen'l Eastern Agent, Union Pacific R.R., 287 Broadway, New York
W. G. NEIMYER, Gen'l Agent, Southern Pacific Company, 55 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
H. A. GROSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago & North Western Ry., 148 S. Clark St., Chicago

Ticket Offices in All Principal Cities; Including Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Chicago

MODERN ELECTRICS & MECHANICS

"The Magazine That Is Different"

You should take at least one non-technical magazine and keep up-to-date on the new wonders and advances in electricity and mechanics.

Modern Electrics and Mechanics illustrates and describes these subjects in a style that you will easily understand and enjoy. It contains from 128 to 160 pages monthly and is full of instructive and valuable articles on how to make things at home and answers your questions free. 15c per copy on news stands, $1.50 per year by subscription.

To acquaint new readers with this distinctive magazine we will send a 3 months' trial subscription for 25c, stamps or coin.

Can you think of a better investment for a quarter? Better send to-day.

MODERN ELECTRICS & MECHANICS
265 Fulton Street, New York

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

LAW **High-Grade Instruction by Correspondence**

A school so thoroughly high-grade that it has more graduates in successful practice than all other correspondence schools combined. For over 21 years we have been preparing men for the bar. One graduate writes: "I made over $1600.00 the first six months of my practice."

Approved By Bench and Bar

Three Courses: College, Post-Graduate and Business Law. Improved methods; Standard Text Books; Moot Court; Brief Writing; Practice. Classes begin each month. Send for free catalog giving rules for admission to the bar of the several states.

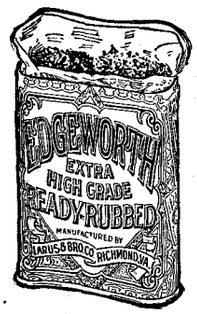
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW
500 Reaper Block - - Chicago, Illinois

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What an Old Smoker Couldn't Understand

"I *can* understand," says the old Edgeworth smoker, "why it is that men who smoke Edgeworth Tobacco smoke pipes. But why the men who don't smoke Edgeworth carry a pipe mystifies me. Perhaps they think it's the *pipe* and not the *tobacco* that makes smoking a pleasure. Or maybe it's because they never *tried* Edgeworth and don't know how good a smoke a pipe *can* give."

Let us see if we can't make you think more of your pipe. Let us give you a package of Edgeworth to try.



This offer is the result of a carefully worked out plan for introducing Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Smoking Tobacco to more smokers. If you send for this sample, we ask that you smoke it in a spirit of criticism and appreciation combined. It does not take Edgeworth long to win friends.

The original Edgeworth was a Sliced Plug wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth now comes also in Ready-Rubbed that may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

Send a post card, telling us your address and your dealer's name, and we'll send you a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. We want you to ask for it, get it and try it. Every package of Edgeworth, wherever bought, is unqualifiedly guaranteed.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

AROUND THE WORLD
Independent Trips
Rate $652.30 Up
You see the most interesting parts of Europe, Egypt, Ceylon, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Australia and Hawaii. Start any time, any place, either direction. First class throughout.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World
Write for
"$652.30 Independent World Trips" Booklet.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.
5 Broadway New York
H. Claussenius & Co.
Chicago
Cent. Nat'l Bank St. Louis
Alloway & Champion
Winnipeg
R. Capelle, San Francisco
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 1.—Gen. Francisco Xavier Bonnier, a French aviator, completes a flight from Paris to Cairo.

January 2.—It is officially estimated that 24,000 persons were put to death in 1913 in the province of Szechuen, China.

King Alfonso dissolves the Spanish Parliament and proclaims a general election.

January 3.—The King of Roumania announces that he intends to alleviate the condition of the Jews in his kingdom.

January 5.—It is announced that Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, will be transferred to Brazil.

January 6.—The Greek Parliament authorizes the floating of a loan not to exceed $100,000,000.

January 7.—The Council of the Federation of Trades at Johannesburg, South Africa, calls a general strike to aid 35,000 railway strikers.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 1.—The Department of Justice orders a thorough investigation into the recent deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, from the Calumet (Mich.) copper-mining district.

January 4.—Senator Borah, chairman of a Senate investigation committee, reports that martial law was unjustly exercised in the West Virginia coal strike.

January 6.—A nation-wide crusade against "cheats and cheapeners of food products" is launched in Washington with an address by Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, before the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation.

GENERAL

January 2.—J. P. Morgan announces that five members of the financial firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. have resigned their directorships in thirty corporations as a step toward ending interlocking directorates.

January 4.—A census of the United States and Canada shows that 642 cities are engaged in the business of play, employing 6,000 leaders of recreation.

"Mother" Mary Jones, labor agitator, is deported by citizens from the strike districts of Colorado.

Thirty-two are drowned when the tank-steamer *Oklahoma* sinks during a storm off Sandy Hook, N. J.

January 5.—Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, announces in Detroit that his company will give employees $10,000,000 of the profits of the 1914 business; establish a minimum-wage scale of $5 a day; provide employment for several thousand idle men, and will not discharge a man except for unfaithfulness.

January 6.—An army of unemployed, estimated at 10,000, storms the plant of the Ford Motor-car Company in Detroit, following the announcement of Henry Ford.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the seventh district, sitting in Chicago, affirms the sentences of twenty-five of the union-labor officials convicted at Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite. Six of the thirty-one convicted are granted new trials.

Gov. Hiram W. Johnson announces he will be a candidate to succeed himself as Governor of California "to save the Progressive party." Francis J. Heney announces his candidacy for the United States Senate.

January 7.—By a vote of 13 to 8 the Chicago Board of Education decides to discontinue sex-hygiene lectures in the public schools.

Composite Picture.—Answers to the question "What is Mother?" given by supposedly feeble-minded school children of New York:

She's what you chop wood for.
She's what feeds you.
She's what puts clothes and shoes on you.
She keeps care of you.
She's who's good to you.
She's your creator.
She's what's dead on to me.

Best composite portrait of a mother ever painted.—*New York American.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. P. L.," Lake Butler, Fla.—"Grammarians teach that we should never end a sentence with a preposition. If that be true what shall we do with such expressions as these: 'The *Maine* was blown *up*.' 'He came to be operated *upon*.' 'The wires were blown *down*.' 'He was shot *at*.'"

Oddly enough, the very name *preposition* is a misnomer in English, since an English preposition may follow the noun or pronoun which it is said to "govern"; and, in fact, the *preposition* or "word placed before" may be the very last word in the sentence, *placed after* everything else, while yet the meaning is perfectly clear, as, "this is the gun *that* he was shot *with*." Many grammarians have undertaken to fight this thoroughly live and vernacular idiom, and force the *preposition* into conforming to its name by always *standing before* its object. But the idiom is stronger than the grammarians. The schoolboys have invented the rebellious paraphrase, "Never use a preposition to end a sentence *with*." The people go on using the prohibited idiom in conversation every day, and an examination of our literature shows that this idiom has the indorsement of the foremost writers of our language.

The limitation to be put upon such use applies not to the preposition as such, but to the use of any small and unaccented word at the end of a sentence where special dignity, formality, or rhetorical fulness and resonance may be required. The question is one of style rather than grammar, of emphasis rather than correctness.

"G. P.," Alexandria, Va.—(1) "Please explain the difference in meaning between the words *situated* and *located*. (2) Is the sentence 'He is located at Durango' correct? If not, how should the sentence read?"

(1) *Locate* is used of animate, and *situate* of inanimate things. (2) The sentence is correct as it stands.

"W. S. R.," Temple, Texas.—"Kindly advise as to which pronoun, *his* or *him*, is correct in the following sentence: 'In view of the fact that he advised that we might take our time in filling the order, there may be no risk of *his* becoming impatient over the delay.'"

His is the correct case of the pronoun to be used in this sentence. *Becoming* is a participial noun governed by the preposition *of*, and could only be modified by the possessive case of the pronoun.

"L. P. H.," Macon, Ga.—"In the sentence, 'He is sick of *the* palsy,' as used in the Bible, is it good grammar, as well as good usage in the present day, to use the word 'the'?"

"He is sick of the palsy" is good English. It is a formal and definite way of speaking preferable to the colloquial way in which the definite article is omitted.

"J. F. H.," Elkins, W. Va.—"Is the word *auctioneer* ever spelled with one 'e'?"

The word *auctioneer* is never spelled correctly with only one "e." It occurs first in John Kersey's Dictionary, published in 1708, with two "e's," and has been correctly spelled auctioneer ever since.

"I. K.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the following sentences is correct? 'The dues of the lodge *is* $2,' or 'The dues of the lodge *are* $2.'"

"Due" is a singular, "dues" is a plural, and when the plural is used the verb to be used with it must be in the plural. "Dues *are*," not "dues is."

"J. H. A. L.," Waukesha, Wis.—"Is the use of *either* in the following sentence correct? 'On either side of the country road, sloping back from it, were dikes about three feet high.' The writer means not one or the other, but both sides."

Either means "one or the other of two," not *both*. Say "On *both* sides of the country road," etc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED